

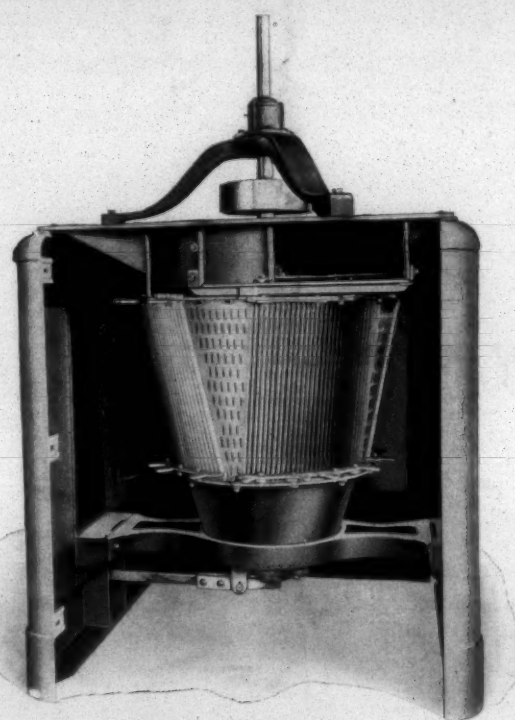
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1922

NUMBER 5



(Patent Applied For)

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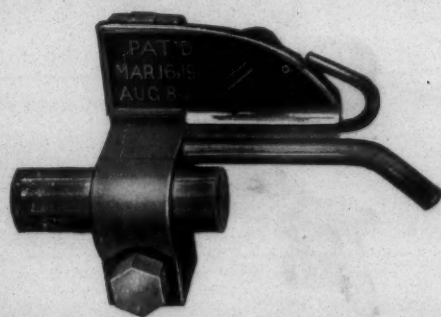
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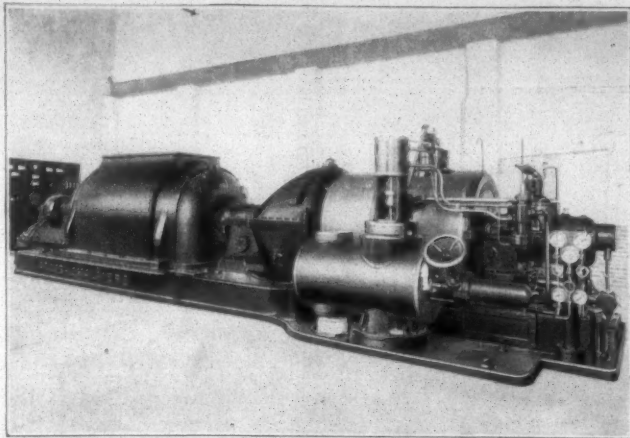
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Human Factor In Industry

(By W. Harrison, M. Sc., in Journal of the Textile Institute.

In most cases a discussion on the Human Factor in Industry resolves itself into a discussion on the efficiency of the numerous operatives employed in industry. I do not propose to limit my paper to this section because it must be clear to outsiders that the operatives do not represent the only human factor entering into the conduct of a business. I have had many opportunities during the last 15 years of learning a good deal about the several sides of business without getting so involved in any particular side as to forget others. It is on this account only that I venture to commence a discussion. I shall speak as an observer of many sections and not as an active worker in any.

Everyone will agree that the influence of any one individual on a body of men with whom he may get into contact is greater the higher the position held by that individual; hence, his capacity for distributing good or bad is greater. A mistake on the part of an owner or a manager is likely to cause much more trouble than one on the part of an operative. We see, therefore, that owners and managers are, if anything, the most important human factor in industry, and until they have put themselves in order the other human factors cannot be properly balanced.

One point I wish to make is that men who are intended for managerial positions should receive a training properly adapted to requirements, and one of the most important subjects is that of human nature. We much realize that a man intended for a managerial position as a rule takes less personal interest in his own education than one who has to make his own way in the world. Any teacher in school, college, or university will confirm this. The result is that such men take up their duties with a severe handicap. Knowing the unfortunate results of this, many owners believe in putting their sons into the business at an early age. This gives them business knowledge, but it is probably the same knowledge which may have been in that business for many years and what a young man really wants is knowledge which will help him to run the business under newer conditions. Parents should themselves take more personal interest in the training of their sons, and pay

periodical visits to the institution at which they are being trained.

Recent developments have enlarged our knowledge of the factors governing human behavior. These factors operate in all cases, human nature being essentially the same all the world over. Self-preservation not only refers to life, but to status and position in life. Nutrition applies not only to food consumption, but to food utilization, and is, therefore, governed by health, and by fatigue, worry, and other factors which modify health. Herd instinct has a much greater influence in life than is generally supposed. Personally, I do not think that human behavior can be fully explained on the basis of these instincts. There are at least two other factors—the first, chemical effects within the body due to the action of external as well as internal influences, and the other, what we may call the intellectual instinct which arises as a direct consequence of the development of intellect.

Today, business is a very complicated matter, and industrial systems have developed in most unlooked-for directions. There must be something radically wrong with an industrial system which leaves half the operatives unemployed and the other half suffering from fatigue or discontent. To remedy this requires a man with training which adapts him for diagnosing the cause of industrial unrest and curing it with the same degree of certainty as a qualified doctor diagnoses and cures diseases of the human body. Unfortunately, industry has been like the sick man who would not admit himself sick until he was unable to carry on. The result is that no doctors have been called in, neither has there seemed sufficient demand to encourage men to qualify themselves for the work. The result is that industrial troubles have gone uncured and therefore become worse. Even today, with big troubles before us and these growing larger every year, practically no men are going in for the study of those subjects which would assist in the cure. We try to settle the troubles with household remedies and feel surprised when they break out again in more virulent form.

In industrial life, self-preservation mainly refers to the preservation of one's status or position in life, and, when this can only be attended to at the expense of someone else, then

some kind of warfare is bound to result, and like all other kinds of warfare the battles goes to the strong whether it be physically or mentally.

The various employers' associations and trades unions organizations illustrate the developments of self-preservation in the direction of mass action primarily connected with the herd instinct. Warfare between masses is a much more serious problem than warfare between individuals and should be avoided wherever possible. Whoever wins in a trade dispute, the inevitable spirit between employers and emulowed will do more towards increasing efficiency than any industrial dispute. If operatives are forced into what they consider an unfair bargain, sooner or later they will try to balance it. A lockout when trade is bad is met by a strike when trade is good and both sides lose. It is human nature, and one cannot get away from it. The men are convinced that the employers wish to destroy their biggest weapon of self-defence and that is a great stimulus to the instinct of self-preservation. An attitude of diplomacy and not challenge seems to be required.

Insecurity of employment is also a powerful stimulus to the instinct of self-preservation. When orders are scarce, large output means less time of employment. Hence, as a rule, workers reduce their output as much as they can or dare. Unfortunately, they do not increase their output in the same relation when trade is very good, because they either lack incentive or knowledge of the conditions. They are told when trade is bad, but not always when trade is good. The removal of this insecurity of employment would do much towards increasing output provided that rigid conditions were laid down. There is, of course, a chance that operatives might take life easy if employment were absolutely secure; hence, one must lay down some rigid conditions for permanency. There is no doubt that individual industries could provide security of employment or insure their own workers against unemployment at less cost than by the presents system of doles, for which industry has to pay through the nose in the form of taxation. Moreover, it could be done in such a manner as not to encourage laziness. It may be thought that as taxation applies to the whole

of the community, industries only pay a proportion of the cost of doles, but, as the money paid by the community lessens the amounts available for the purchase of manufactured commodities, the result is a direct loss to industry as being the only source of wealth in an industrial community. Any more efficient system—and few can or will say that government systems are efficient—will eventually be a benefit to industry.

The number of cases of inefficiency caused as the direct result of faulty nutrition is far greater than is usually imagined. In the operatives it causes inability to work hard, and in a foreman it may result in bad temper or general incapacity to supervise. Malnutrition may be caused by other things than wrong food, such as eating in a crouching posture, or perhaps sitting in the corner of the works. Another cause is the attempt to tackle hard physical or mental work immediately after a meal, when blood circulation is required by the digestive organs. This applies most particularly to sedentary workers and those operatives not physically fit.

The herd instinct plays a much bigger part in industry than appears at first sight. According to Trotter's, on account of this instinct, men are intolerant and fearful of solitude either physical or mental. This intolerance is the cause of the mental fixity and intellectual incuriousness which he constantly displays to an extent very remarkable for an animal with so large a brain. The resistance to a new idea is primarily a matter of prejudice, the development of intellectual objections, just or otherwise, being a secondary process, in spite of the common delusion to the contrary. It is not only the workpeople who object to the introduction of a new machine in a works. Many owners and managers are quite as difficult to convince on the value of a new machine, and they are always ready to produce the excuse that the workers would not take to the new idea. Once a machine maker has sold a few machines, he proceeds to inform a probable customer that so-and-so have bought it. The herd instinct comes into play and the machine is bought not because it is an efficient machine, but because so-and-so has one. Trotter also says that man on the average is more sen-

sitive to the voice of the herd than to any other influence. It is the source of his moral codes. It can endow him with energy, courage, and endurance by this very instinct, and, after the war, we say the same men moved to slackness, doubt, and discount. One must remember that the herd follows a leader, but it must be one of the herd. A leader from another herd of an entirely different class is seldom followed. Hence, to influence the crowd one must associate oneself with it, become one of it, at least for the time being. I am fully convinced that the workers of this country can be influenced in the right direction just as easily as they are now influenced in the wrong solely by virtue of the herd instinct. One must not forget, however, that this instinct moves men of all classes. Employers have been led into wrong actions against the workpeople, often against their better judgment, but having voted in favor of the action when influenced by the voice of the herd they feel they have no choice but to keep their word—in fact, keeping one's word is also an action caused by the herd instinct. One cannot get away from the effect of this instinct unless one is prepared to face the consequences. To act in a manner entirely contrary to the herd results in one being ignored and to have to face that solitude which the herd instinct makes intolerable to man. This does the human being, moved by the herd instinct, react towards his fellow men should they be tainted with originality or react to knowledge instead of to instinct. Yet, the world would not make much progress without those persons cursed with originality. The herd instinct wants a curb put upon it, and that can only be done by conscious efforts after fully recognizing its actions. Intellect is the only counter to instincts.

The need for broad education was never greater than it is today, and by broad education I do not mean that memory training and memory examination system of today which we are led by the herd instinct to believe is true education. I mean training of the logical faculties, which, unfortunately, is neglected for the sake of rote learning. When we say that the education which was good enough for us is good enough for our sons and grand-sons, we are acting in response to herd instinct and not to reason. Reason tells us that the world is changing continuously, and that education must necessarily change with the times.

Having dealt so far with the effect of primary instincts on industry, I will proceed to refer to a few special factors, i. e., movement study, fatigue, and selection study.

In the textile industry, the question of elbow room is very important. Very often, the first attempts to alter a method of handling results in failure; this happens because the old methods have really been worked out by experiments carried out, perhaps unsystematically, by the operatives over a long period. If one wishes to make use of movement study as a means of increasing efficiency one must create interest in the newer methods. Very often this is only a question of fact. Leave a workman sufficient reason or oppor-

tunity for convincing himself that he has developed the new method himself and at once he becomes keenly interested. If he should have been instrumental in influencing the development, see that he gets full credit for it, for the more generous one is in this respect the more one will gain in the long run.

As regards methods of stimulating interest in new methods, perhaps the best is that of arranging a bonus for increased efficiency. There are several systems in use which would take some considerable time to discuss. The best plan appears to be that of Emerson, according to which a minimum wage is paid and a bonus which increases in percentage as the output increases. As every successive increase in output of any article requires greater and greater effort, this system provides wages proportional to the effort made. No system which increases output at the expense of permanency of employment can exist for long. The operative thing that if merchants are permitted to hold up stocks to keep the prices up, then they themselves have a right to hold up labor for high wages or permanency of employment. Labor is the commodity which the operative has for sale.

The question of fatigue is one which had a great deal of attention during the war when a few operatives had to do the work of many. It was found that in most cases increased production resulted from shortening the working hours, by instituting rest pauses, and by careful attention to ventilation and humidity. Nowadays, with the considerable reduction in trade, there is no need for the operatives to overwork themselves, and, except in the certain cases of heavy manual labor, it cannot be said that fatigue is so very common. Managers would in fact be glad to have a few cases of real physical fatigue to deal with. The most prevalent form of fatigue is nerve fatigue, and this is less common among operatives than among those in control. This form of fatigue results from causes not usually associated directly with the work done. Anything which detracts attention from work tends to produce nerve fatigue. It may be the noise of machinery, and anything of a periodic nature is very upsetting.

Of the large number of persons engaged in industry, few are in the position for which they are most fitted. Many persons accept the advice of friends or relatives and choose the wrong occupation; others follow the occupation of their father or grandfather, very often under compulsion of one kind or another. Others are actuated by expected influence or attracted by interest and imagination to occupations for which they have no real aptitude. Thus, efficiency is minimized. Little blame can be attached to any of the employees. In the early days of the war there was a big demand for chemists and a great deal was said about the future of chemistry. This year, there are nearly 2,000 young men studying chemistry, while last year and the year before the number was greater. Thus, at least 5,000 men have been trained as chemists since the war and there are not openings for one-tenth the number

because the value of a chemist in industry is not understood. I think we ought to advise the colleges and universities concerning the kind of man we are likely to want in the next few years so that such a surplus of specialized service cannot arise. Personally, think specialization in the colleges and universities should be avoided. A man has to make the best of the opportunities which arise and not wait for an opening specially suited to his training. Adaptability, backed by general knowledge, is the best foundation for a business career. If a boy has special abilities these ought to be cultivated fully, but other possibilities should not be neglected. The completion of a business training should take in the factory where the variety of occupation leaves open the opportunities for adaptation to particular jobs.

The human factor in industry is a very much bigger thing than is usually imagined. The condition of industry today, or at any time, is not due to any single human factor but to the actions and interactions of the various human factors on one another. The actions of every section are governed by circumstances modified as they are by the various instincts to which man must react. The action of any one section necessarily produces a reaction in the other sections which tends to balance the effect of the first. The idea that business is ruled solely and entirely by economic law is a fallacy which ought to be rid of as soon as possible. Based on the arguments of economic law, we construct business in such a way that commodities are manufactured quicker than purchasing power is distributed. Douglas concludes from this that manufactured articles should be sold at less than the cost of manufacture so that purchasing power in the form of wages should be distributed as quickly as commodities. Operatives, on the other hand, conclude that output must be restricted so that commodities are made as slow as purchasing power is distributed. As both of these are logical conclusions based on economic law and as neither remedy appears sound to business men, it follows that economic law is either unsound or not the main factor in business. The human factor is and will always remain the main factor in business.

Lancashire Mills Facing Losses, Says Sir Charles Macara.

"While the whole world is bare of cotton goods, we find it impossible to get trade on a paying basis," said Sir Charles Macara, recently, in explaining the proposed plan to regulate Lancashire production according to demand, a scheme to which reference was made in these columns a few days ago.

"We have disorganization and confusion everywhere," he continued, "and such business as is going through is at figures which not only do not pay dividends, but are a long way short of paying expenses in the great majority of cases."

"A few who were lucky in their speculations in the raw material are making ends meet, perhaps, but speaking generally losses are being

made all round. And yet in spite of this fact, people go on making goods to stock, only to find later on that they cannot hold them and liquidate them at a sacrifice.

"The spinners and manufacturers' misfortune is the buyers' opportunity, and month after month passes at this cat and mouse game, and the long-looked-for revival is being delayed."

"The revival will continue to be delayed until we act together; until, in fact, we all agree not to make these stocks, and so oblige the merchants abroad to pay a price which will at least put us on the right side. I have never been in favor of excessive profits, but we must, of course, be able to make profits of some kind. At present we are all being slowly ruined from the grower to the manufacturer."

Briefly, the plan Sir Charles advocated calls for reinstatement of the "Cotton Control Board," a war-time introduction used effectively to regulate prices; and the further sectionalization of the trade, in order to facilitate organization.

"At present we have two broad visions in the trade, that which spins American cotton and that which spins cotton grown in Egypt. What is wanted now is to carry out the idea in more detail in order that we can find out how the various sections of the trade are working, and where our hands can be laid on the sources of weakness. When we had found which were spinning and manufacturing for India, which for China, and which were engaged on the various specialities required for the United States, the countries of Europe, for South America, Africa and elsewhere, we could find out exactly where we were, and regulate things accordingly."

The new scheme would also embrace the operatives' organizations, for whom provisions would be made for any temporary losses they might sustain.

"It cannot be in the interests of the operatives that the capital by which they are employed should be dissipated all over the world as is being done at the present time, and that is why such a scheme as organized short-time must in the long run be to their very great advantage. It would start the wheels of

It would not be necessary to bring the whole of the trade to a standstill, Sir Charles states. Industry running more quickly, and would soon bring full time and good wages."

"The home trade, for instance, is in quite a healthy state. There is no over-production in that section, and therefore it would be one of those which would be called upon to compensate the less fortunate ones."

Danish Textile Industry Improving.

Improvement is noted to the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner Sørensen, Copenhagen, in the Danish textile industry. Nearly all of the mills are now in operation, employment averaging between 80 and 90 per cent of normal. The knitting industry is in the best position, followed by the cotton industry; but weaving mills are still suffering from the effects of depression.

ERIE BLACK R X



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National Erie Black R X meets the demand for an Erie Black of a bright reddish shade. In addition to this important property it possesses the high tinctorial power and applicability to most fibres which have made National Erie Black GX00 and RX00, both of which yield a greenish shade, so widely known in the trade.

National Erie Black R X is easily soluble and is therefore suitable for use on all types of machines. It dyes cotton slightly heavier than wool in a neutral bath, which makes it very valuable for union materials. It is of particular interest to the hosiery dyer as silk and cotton are dyed uniformly. After-treatment with Formaldehyde increases fastness to water and washing.

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is clinched by
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mean
Better Threads

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Better Hosiery

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NATIONAL DYES

What You Will See at the Exposition

What You Will See at the Exposition.

With the opening of the Southern Textile Exposition but a short time away, final preparations have practically been completed for making it the greatest exposition of textile machinery and supplies ever assembled in the South.

Advance descriptions of many of the exhibits have already appeared in these columns, more are given below and will appear in other issues preceding the opening of the Exposition on October 19th.

New York and New Jersey Lubricant Co.

The New York and New Jersey Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, New York, will have on display grades of Non-Fluid Oil that have been developed especially for the textile industry, and that are designed for lubricating every machine employed in the carding, spinning, twisting and weaving of cotton. These lubricants possess the marked advantage of insuring freedom from oil stains on goods in process, thereby stopping a loss which costs Southern Mills many hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

The exhibit will be in charge of the Company's well-known Southern District Manager, Lewis W. Thompson, and there will be in attendance men who have specialized on the lubrication of textile machinery, so

are amply qualified to give mill superintendents and engineers expert advice on this subject and recommend for each machine lubricants that will insure its working at the lowest operating expense.

At the Exposition, the New York and New Jersey Lubricant Company will distribute, gratis, a text book on textile machinery lubrication, in which is illustrated every machine through which cotton passes from the bale to the packing room and which treats of the lubricating difficulties usually experienced and the remedies for them.

Standard Fibre Co.

The Standard Fibre Company will have on display a complete line of No-Waste Seamless Hard Fibre Roving Cans, with new and approved styles of metal and roled fibre tops—as well as a line of hard fibre mill boxes and cars. Also a complete line of new type steel clad car with continuous steel angles and self-oiling casters. J. W. Brock and Doggett will be in charge.

Georgia Webbing and Tape Co.

The Georgia Webbing and Tape Co., Columbus, will have on exhibit in booth 427 and which will consist of a display of the various styles of spinning and twister tapes for cotton mills made by this company. They will also show their complete line of webbings and narrow fabrics made for the automobile top trimming and tube and tire trades. John

S. Roberts, president; C. M. Young, treasurer, and Miss M. Roberts, secretary, will be in charge.

National Aniline & Chemical Co.

The exhibit of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., will occupy spaces 236 and 748, located on the balcony and overlooking the second floor. This exhibit will be comprehensive and will be somewhat of a departure from the usual exhibits set up by the National.

There will be exhibited a variety of textiles showing all hues and colors, and upon various fabrics, including silk, artificial silk, cotton, wool, etc. Supplementing the textile and dye exhibit, there will also be representative collections of the products from the Certified Food Colors Division and the Pharmaceutical Division. At the request of many of those who visited the company's exhibit two years ago, the company is again exhibiting the large, illuminated chart, showing all the important products derived from coal. Great care has been made to have this chart complete in every particular.

The exhibit will be in charge of Dr. L. J. Matos of the New York office, assisted by Mr. H. Willard, the company's representative in Charlotte, N. C., together with Messrs. Schuford, Pemberton, Schroeder and Blakely.

Westinghouse Lamp Co.

The Westinghouse Lamp Com-

pany of New York, with local office at Atlanta, Ga., will feature some of the new developments in lamps and lighting equipment suitable for textile mills. The new mill type Mazda lamps that have but recently been made tipless are being demonstrated on a bumping device.

The value of this new product lies chiefly in the form of construction that is employed in suspending the filament, there being but a very short glass stem that permits the lamp to withstand considerable vibration without breaking the filament. A complete line of large Mazda lamps used for mill lighting, together with industrial types of reflectors are shown.

One feature of particular interest that serves as a guide to mill superintendents and gives them ideas for improving their lighting installations is demonstrated in a series of compartments showing each step that will tend to create better efficiency in the lighting of the mill. Panels showing the specifications and lighting service of the mill. Panels showing the specifications and lighting service rendered by the Westinghouse Companies are also attractively displayed.

The exhibit is in charge of Robert B. Ely, of New York, and other representatives are E. P. Carpenter, District Illuminating Engineer and

(Continued on Page 22.)

BAHNSON gives SATISFACTION

Bahnson Humidifiers

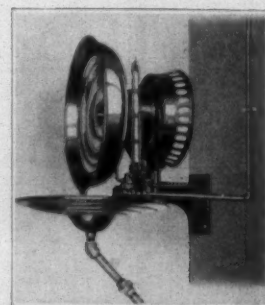
are manufactured by carefully controlled, standardized methods. That BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS are economical to operate and efficient in service is proven by the increasing numbers of Textile Mills, in the United States, Canada and Foreign Countries that are getting satisfactory results.

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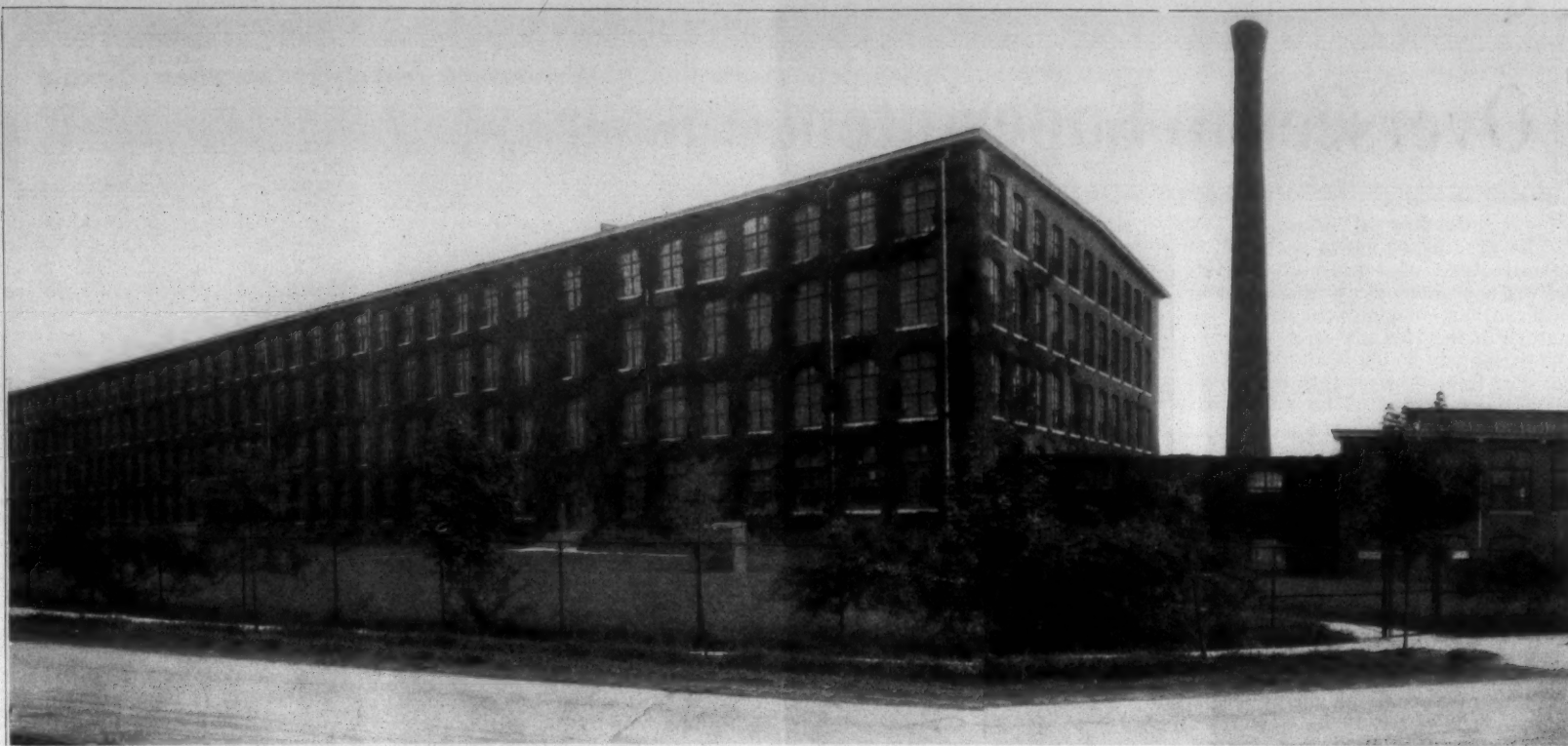
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PAGE

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The only wire
fence made of
Armco Ingot Iron

Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

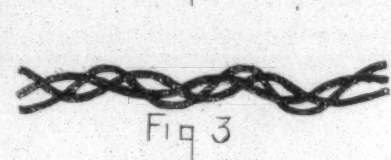
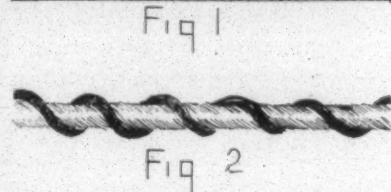
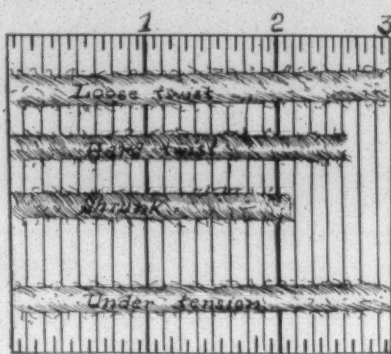
Grading of Yarns.

The grading of yarns used in the manufacture of textile fabrics involves a system of calculations and observations depending upon the nature of the raw material of which the yarns may be made and the character of the processes through which they have passed to be made into a spun thread. The grading of yarns in a mill running exclusively on cotton, or wool, or any other single textile material is not very intricate, as the sizes, counts, and general features of the yarns are similar. But in mills using cotton, wool worsted, silk, mohair, jute, hemp, ramie, and related textile materials the processes of grading of the yarns are more complicated. Besides depending upon the nature of the raw material for grading of yarns, the character of the yarn itself has to be considered and a classification made according to its twist, the degree of tension it will stand, the amount of shrinkage to which it may have been subjected during the manufacturing processes and its strength. It is when a single strand is made up of a combination of raw materials that these characteristics become the harder to determine accurately. Furthermore, some yarns that are classed as pure stock are often found to contain adulterants of an inferior stock, thereby changing the classification and grading.

The introduction of a short fibered or shoddy-like stock in with a staple of higher grade will, of course, be detrimental to the thread and change the grading. Then again yarns which are intended to possess a lustrous finish are frequently deprived of that feature by the fading of certain dyes in the stock after the yarns have been spun and a re-grading becomes necessary.

Grading Includes Important Factors.

The grading of the yarns according to size is not very difficult as fixed rules are obtainable for the purpose. But when it comes to grading yarns according to their elasticity, resisting properties, lustre of finish, value as a cloth yarn, and general worth as a material for weaving, the superintendent is often puzzled. He finds that he has to take a chance on the shrinkage of the yarns in some instances, while in others he cannot be positive as to the proportions of foreign fibers which have been added to the supposedly fiber thread which he is analyzing. He knows, however, that cotton yarns are graded as to size by the number of hanks one pound contains, and that one hank will balance 840 yards of No. 1 cotton yarn. Two hanks, or 2 times 840 yards of cotton will give 1680 yards to the pound of No 2 yarn and so on; so that there would be 8,400 yards of No. 10 yarn to a pound and 17,800 yards of No. 20 to a pound and 25,200 yards of No 30 to a pound. To find the weight in ounces of a certain number of yards of cotton it is simple necessary to multiply the number of yards of the count neces-



sary to make on pound. Practically all of the yarns manufactured from vegetable fibers are based on the same rules as cotton for determining the counts.

Woolen yarns, of course, call for a different system of grading so far as the weights are concerned. Instead of the counts the superintendent has "runs" to deal with. The standard is 1,600 yarns and this length is derived from one pound of the raw material for spinning 1 run yarn. One pound of wool will make 3,200 yards of 2 run yarn, 6,400 yards of 4 run yarn, 12,800 yards of 8 run yarn and so on to 16,000 yards of 10 run yarn.

There are 560 yards to a hank of worsted yarn and this hank is termed as a No. 1 thread. There would be 1,120 yards in a No. 2 worsted thread, 5,600 in a No. 10, 11,200 in a No. 20, 16,800 in a No. 30, and so on. Forty-eight hanks are needed to weigh 1 pound and consequently there would be 26,880 yards of No. 48's worsted to a pound of raw material. Spun silk threads are graded as to weight on the basis of 840 yards to a hank the same as cotton threads. Some superintendents have a scale like that in Figure 1 for use in grading yarns as to shrinkage in course of manufacture. This scale is a flat surface of hard wood on which the lines of a common foot rule are drawn. Samples of threads under examination are placed on the scale and the shrinkage determined. The threads are shown in a magnified form for convenience. A thread in its loose twisted condition is placed on the scale and its length determined. It is then given more twist and

against measured. If a hard twist is put in the thread will shorten and reduce in diameter as shown in the hard twisted sample. If the thread is subjected to heat, moisture and pressure, such as it would be in the process of finishing a woven texture, a further shortening would result although the body of the thread might enlarge.

The same thread subjected to tension, such as would be the case in warping and weaving, would be extended as in the sample. If two threads are twisted together, a further shortening will result because of the portion taken up due to the ends winding about each other. If a thread of a fine, soft character is wound about a thread of a heavier and more solid body, the heavy thread will retain its original form while the minor thread will be turned about it as shown in Figure 2. This is due to the lack of power of the minor thread to bend the larger and stiffer one. Figures 3 and 4 are given to illustrate some of the twisted types of threads which have to be dealt with. In case that the ends are of different raw material, the strands may be separated and each considered separately. Frequently these combinations consist of a different grade of yarn for each individual strand. Sometimes a silk end is used with one or two ends of cotton, wool or other fiber for the purpose of getting brilliancy to the thread. The range of threads possible to combine in these forms of double and twist ends is practically unlimited. Some very attractive designs are made possible by these combinations.

Hosiery Market in South Africa.

An active demand for hosiery in the Union of South Africa is reported by Consul Davis, Port Elizabeth, but, the consul says, practically all the hose coming into the Union from the United States are of silk.

According to the census of May 3, 1921, the total population of the Union of South Africa is 6,922,813, and only 1,522,927 of the total are white. A large part of the colored population do not wear socks or stockings, while those who do use only the cheapest grade obtainable.

Japan seems to have undersold everyone in supplying this trade. The market for better grade American cotton hosiery, particularly men's half hose, has dropped to nearly nothing because the cheap trade prefers a medium priced cashmere (woolen, worsted) sock and only purchased the cotton when the woolen was not obtainable.

In silk hose the United States has held first place for several years; and has done much to make silk hosiery popular and increase the total quantity used. Ten years ago very little silk hosiery was imported into South Africa, and as late as 1916 the total imports were valued at only 14,060. Big increases were made during the past five years; in

1918 the total value of silk hosiery imported amounted to L16,500, while it was L31,877 in 1919, L146,640 in 1920, and L133,200 in 1921. Before the war the chief suppliers of silk hosiery were Japan, France and Great Britain. In 1921, 44 per cent of the silk hose imported came from the United States, 36 per cent from Great Britain, 11 per cent from Japan and 3 per cent from Australia, also 6 per cent from all others.

The demand is chiefly for ladies' silk hosiery of high and medium grades. Several well-known, widely-advertised brands of American silk hosiery are quite popular in the country. The demand for men's silk socks is very limited, as they are only used for evening wear. American manufacturers also have a good share of the business in silk substitutes, where again the demand is almost exclusively for ladies' hose.

There is also a demand for silk hose with upper part of wool or cotton. Great Britain has been gaining ground in this market. Some of the prices quoted f. o. b. an English port are as follows: for ladies' silk hose with woolen feet and tops, 55 shillings; ladies' artificial silk hose, 25 shillings and 9 pence. Both quotations are subject to a 2 1-2 per cent cash discount.—Commerce Reports.

The cotton piece goods market at Cape Haitien, Haiti, is recovering from the depression of last year, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Consul Woods, Cape Haitien. During the last three months the situation has improved considerably, and increased imports indicate activity this fall. The general crop prospect in Haiti is good and a continued recovery is imminent.

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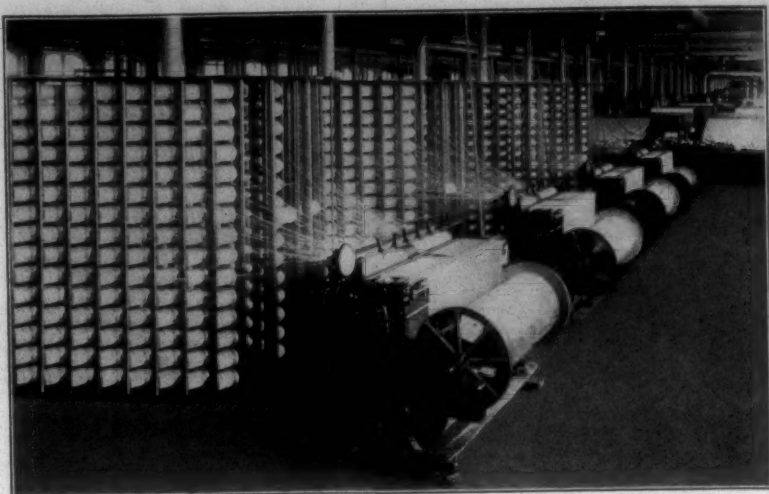
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Tariff Legislation out of the Way

After many weary months of tariff discussion new legislation will soon be on the law books and textile manufacturers and merchants can go on their way rejoicing and readjusting to new conditions. The tariff as it will stand on the books will not be just what the textile trades hoped for. The wool tariff will continue to be disappointing to many woolen and worsted manufacturers because of the lack of satisfactory proportion between the duty on raw wool and the compensation allowed for manufacturing.

It is also true that the carded woolen manufactures, who have asked for an ad valorem tariff on raw wool, are as far from getting their desires satisfied as they were two years ago. From these two sources complaints will come from time to time. It is very doubtful, in the opinion of leading republicans in the industry, whether of themselves these complaints will extend to a stage where political revolution will be encouraged.

In the silk industry there are some trade elements thoroughly dissatisfied with the new tariff, first because they think the rates are too high, and again because they think the tariff making has been too much in the hands of a limited circle within the trade itself. Here, again, complaints will be heard, yet it seems very doubtful at this time whether they will be lasting to the extent of causing any serious disunion on tariff matters in the silk industry. Primarily, silk is a tariff nurtured plant, and there are plenty of men in the business who believe that the higher the tariff the greater the measure of prosperity insured for the business.

Wool and silk merchants have been the real fighters for protection in the textile industries, the others coming forward at different times when it has been desirable to secure special favors for fine cottons, or in more recent years, for the infant cotton industry in the South. This latter infant has developed most potently on the political side of his nature and New England veterans of high protective policies in legislation have learned many new lessons from it as to how selfishness in legislation can be best nourished.

In the cotton industry there are many merchants and manufacturers who believe that many rates are abnormally and unnecessarily high. But they are not political revolutionists. They may stand for their opinion in trade circles but they are hardly of the type that goes out to convince the voters in general that tariff principles are of vital interest to the general welfare of the electorate. They will accept their share of the good that may come from inordinate protection and will remain politically silent on anything that will overturn the course of party affairs that bring about high protection.

It has been a very interesting thing to note that the importers of flax, hemp and jute products, have kept out of the limelight in the

tariff squabbles of recent months. They appear to have been represented at Washington by skilled lobbyists who knew how to get what they asked without making much of a stir about it. In general, the merchants in the linen and jute trades have had little to say in the way of complaint. Of course, most of them are importers, and they have probably been resigned to the highest sort of tariff taxes and have accepted their portion with the best grace possible.

In general, then, it may be said that the textile trades are not inclined to be revolutionary in a political way because of what the new tariff bill contains.

It should not be understood from this that all factors in the dry goods business are docile in the matter of the tariff. Following the last national election there were certain important men in the trade who came to the conclusion that it would be a good policy for them to stand aside on tariff matters and allow the Republican party to do its worst in the matter of enacting a highly protective tariff law. They said they would begin to act after the law was in operation.

Other men concluded to oppose the legislation as it came from the various committees and to go on record in opposition at every stage of the bill's movement toward enactment. These men have been aided in their low tariff efforts this year by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, some members of clothing organizations and notably by the Carded Wool Manufacturers' Association. They have gone on record in very clear opposition to many provisions in the new bill.

Whether the trades as a whole are likely to develop any very serious political opposition in the next two years can be judged as well by politicians as by the men in the trade who come in daily contact with the elements that are not at all docile in the harness thrown over them by the old guard in tariff politics.

The sort of opposition that will be menacing, in the view of men in the trade, will not come from the politicians who may be shaping up plans for the election in November. The opposition that is to be feared is the sort that manifests itself from day to day at the custom house appraisals, supplemented by the discussions of various phases of the operation of the new law, as it affects importers and large department stores. Where specific illustrations can be given of the adverse effect of the law, or its effect in enhancing the profit possibilities of various mills benefitted under the law, it is easy to see that proponents and supporters of the new bill can become very fretful. If these illustrations are multiplied in publicity channels, possibilities of a real tariff political overturn can become truly menacing to long future merchandising.

The trade as a whole does not feel disturbed by anything that will happen in tariff matters in the im-

mediate future. Consequently many merchants are already devoting study to the phases of the law that will give the largest measure of protection to certain kinds of goods not freely made now and which may be sold freely if they are made at popular prices in this country.

For the next couple of months the Government statistics on trade are going to show a larger proportion of imports than will be seen in six months from now. The peak of importing under the Underwood bill and the restrictive effects of the embargo was reached this week. The figures will be taking their usual course in publicity channels until well toward December. After the turn of the year the real effects of the new bill begin to be apparent. That will be after election.

In so far as uncertainty about the tariff is a merchandising factor—and it has been a very important one in textiles for a long time—it was removed after the bill left the Senate this week. There is no question of the President's signature seriously involved. For some time, or until the abundance of foreign textiles is lessened in the trade, competition for business on some lines will be sharp. While speculators are not regarded as a class willing to give away any possible trading profits, many of them are in a position where they will want to sell as soon as they can.

This element may unsettle some lines of business. But in general the trade now feels that the menace of foreign textile invasion is out of the way for at least three years, and hence there is a strong undercurrent of opinion that the American markets will be prosperous compared with what may be doing outside. The textile trades are going to do business within the highest tariff wall ever known in this country, and the textile trades want tariff walls high—just now at least.—Journal of Commerce.

Shaded Goods.

(By Thos. J. Biery.)

A paper read to the Engineers Club, Boston, Mass., and reported in the American Dyeing Reporter.)

Shaded goods are the bane of the dyer. Cloth to be of marketable value must be uniform in color and design as well as in finish. It stands to reason that a piece improperly shaded loses much of its value.

Many defects are caused in the finished fabrics by scouring and steaming. Among these defects the most common are what are known to the trade as shaded pieces. Now the question is how do these shades come and how can they be avoided?

When a piece is unevenly shaded, that is, when it does not shade truly from centre to side, and from end to end, the cause may be found in the steaming, or by improper scouring, as when the pieces are scoured too hot, or when there is too much alkali in the soap used, and this is not properly washed out.

If the cause is the steaming, this

is because the piece receives a more severe steaming in one part than in another. The portion receiving more steaming than another will be darker in shade. Uneven steaming may be caused by imperfect perforations in the steam shell. The steam should come through the shell through countersunk perforated holes, about one inch apart in both length and width of pipe, and should enter evenly from both ends of shell to center, and should steam from ten to fifteen minutes, at about ten pounds pressure.

The shell should have a thick covering so that when the steam comes into contact with the cloth there will be an even distribution. This covering also prevents too much pressure. A very necessary thing is the leader. This is a wrapping wound around the outside of the cloth so that the cooling process will be uniform, that is, not too rapid nor more rapid in one part than in another. This gradual cooling, made evenly all over the piece, will produce splendid results. Evenness of shade requires an evenness of steam going through the cloth, evenness of temperature in cooling, and evenness of perforations in steam shell.

This steaming may be done with vertical or horizontal shells. With the vertical there is more chance for the cloth to show shadiness than with the horizontal. The reason for this is that there is likely to be more condensation in parts, consequent upon the unequal distribution of the steam, and the result will be irregular shading.

All uneven shades, however, are not caused by steaming and scouring. They may happen in the dyeing. Among the causes is a fluctuating steam pressure, for if the pressure is not even, the shading will not be even. Bringing pieces to a boil too quickly, or exhausting the dye bath too rapidly, will cause uneven shades. Also shading up with concentrated dyestuffs, or feeding on light shades, and cooling dye baths too quickly. Another cause is the rolling of pieces in kettles. This is caused by tight selvages, and may be overcome in the manufacturing, or by tacking the selvages before the goods are entered.

Scotch Textile Industry Active.

Consul Chamberlain, Glasgow, reports to the Commerce Department that conditions in the Scotch textile industries are much improved. Activity in the trade has recently been more marked than at any time during the past year and the looms are well occupied in the production of saxony, worsted, and cheviot goods for the coming winter trade. Numerous orders are reported from the United States, Canada, Belgium, and a fair amount from South American countries. The hosiery and underwear trades are less active but some mills are working overtime to complete early winter orders, and a fair demand exists in the British dominions and South America.

The Weaving of Artificial Silk.

(An address before National Federation of Textile Works Managers of England, by J. W. Pennington, Esq.)

Artificial silk is an imitation of real silk, and while it possesses many properties similar to natural silk it is by no means as substitute so far as its chemical composition is concerned.

There have been a large number of attempts to manufacture artificial silks from various substances to obtain as near an imitation of real silk as possible, but at a much lower cost. The most successful results have been obtained from cellulose, and all commercial artificial silks, so far, have been produced from vegetable fibre either in the form of "wood pulp" or "cotton."

The principals are—Chardonnet silk or nitro-cellulose, gauzstoff or cuprate, viscose of Courtauld silk.

For many years now there has been a demand for fabrics which contain artificial silk, and this has considerably increased during the last 12 years. It may be accounted for by the excellent lustre which the yarns and fabrics possess, also by the improved wearing and washing qualities which the yarns now possess. The resistance to water has been greatly improved. Artificial silk yarns are now introduced into an almost unlimited number of fabrics, many of which were formerly considered unsuitable for this yarn. Many manufacturers have now, by experimenting, found the most suitable way of preparing and manipulating the yarns to get the best results in the cloth. There is an extensive and increasing demand both in the home and shipping trade for fabrics which contain this yarn.

Preparatory Processes.

The yarn is devoid entirely of elasticity, but it can be stretched to a considerable extent, and does not regain as in cotton and worsted. It should be observed that viscose silk must not, on any account, be placed in a damp or moist atmosphere, because the thread has a tendency to become weaker under the influence of moisture. When used in damp rooms it is subject to undue stretch, which makes the thread very uneven and causes defects in the cloth.

Weft yarn may be purchased on tubes ready for weaving, or in hanks, in which form it may have been bleached or dyed. For warps it may be brought in hank, or cheeses, in ball, warp, or on beams ready for the loom.

Winding.

If the yarn is supplied in the hank it will be wound on to bobbins by a machine similar to that used in winding silk. This is a very light machine, and the speed is low. The bobbins are driven by a frictional drive, which is very sensitive and so arranged that if any obstruction takes place in unwinding the yarn from the hank the thread will hold the bobbin stationary until the winder releases the obstruction. This has the effect of reducing the breakages to a minimum. Porcelain is placed on the guide bars and kept very smooth, this being the only hard substance the thread

comes into contact with from the hand to the bobbin. The same machine is used for winding weft from hanks to bobbins previous to winding it on to tubes or pirns.

Warping.

The most suitable machines for this purpose are the horizontal warping mill and the section warping machine. The V-creel should be placed in the center of the machine so that the angles formed by the threads are equal, the strain equal on all the threads from both sides of the machine, and so that the thread will not come into contact with the side of the bobbin when being unwound. The bobbin at the commencement should be all about the same size, so that they will run at the same speed, keep the tension equal, and reduce dropping ends to a minimum. The material should be handled as little as possible at this stage, for if not sized the filaments are liable to be broken.

The horizontal warping mill is the most suitable where the warp can be built up in sections without having to handle the warp. The machine is so arranged that by moving the reed the sections can be built alongside each other if required. Also, when the required number of ends is obtained the weavers' beam or the back beam for the sizing machine can be placed and the warp run direct off the mill on to the beam in an even sheet without any risk of entanglement.

Beaming.

It is essential that the flanges, if they are used, should be set true, and that the width is the same as that it has to occupy in the loom. The warper may also dress all bad threads and knots ready for the next stage of sizing. The warps may be run with from 20 to 26 ends to the inch on each beam, so as to enable them to open out in the size box during sizing.

Sizing.

To enable these warp yarns to withstand the friction of the healds and reeds during the weaving, they are coated with a solution of thin flour and sago or some such substance as gelatine, but the quantity must be only sufficient for weaving purposes, and no weighting ingredients should be used as the yarn will not absorb such material, but merely become coated with the substance. Single silk in the warp gives the most pleasant effects, with from two to eight turns to the inch. With two-fold yarn the lustre is considerably affected. The success of viscose warp weaving during the last few years is attributed to the efficiency of sizing.

Hank sizing is the most common system for small quantities, the hanks being immersed in a solution of size and warm water and wrung out to remove any surplus size. The yarn is then wound on to bobbins, made on the horizontal mill, or taken to the section warping frame and made into section warps, and then run on to weavers' beams. But with large quantities difficulties arise because the threads, being composed of a number of loose filaments, tend to break excessively. Recently a machine has been placed on the market in which the ends

can be sized and run on to the weavers' beam at the time, just in the same manner as in slasher sizing. The machine can also be satisfactorily applied to the sizing of colored yarns, providing the color, are fast to washing. The temperature of the size should be kept very low and the yarn dried before passing on to the weavers' beam.

For warps which contain a large number of ends, say, 1,500 or over, a rebeaming machine is necessary. This machine contains a warp dressing-frame headstock and a stand to hold the back beams. The threads are slayed from the back beams through a reed and run on to the weavers' beams. The threads are slayed from the back beams through a reed and run on to the weavers' beam. Owing to the amount of

stretch in artificial silk, it is advisable to have as little tension on the back beams as possible, especially when in contact with size.

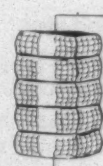
(Continued Next Week.)

Monument to Jack Iler.

Some time ago the friends of the late Jack Iler, of Greenville, S. C., raised a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument at his grave and we learn that a very handsome monument has been completed and erected.

The inscription is: "In loving memory of Jack Iler—Erected by his traveling friends."

Jack Iler was very popular not only with the mills but with his fellow salesmen and their tribute to his memory was unusual.



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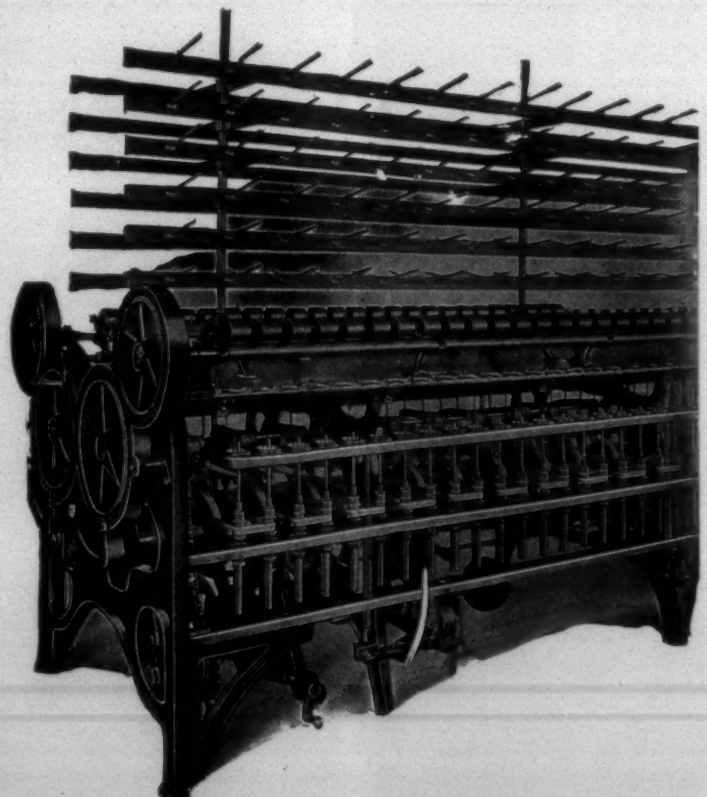
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Textile Industry More Active.

Washington.—In spite of labor difficulties "there was no significant recession in business activities during the month of August," declares the Department of Commerce's regular survey of current business.

The survey particularly points to increased activity in the textile industry declaring "the mill consumption of both cotton and silk was the largest for any month in the past two years." The survey of textiles follows:

"A marked increase occurred in the activity of the cotton mills in August. Mill consumption of raw cotton for the month totaled 527,404 bales, an increase of nearly 66,000 bales over July and the largest consumption reported for any month in the last two years. Exports of cotton, on the other hand, were 100,000 bales less than in the preceding month and at only 273,308 bales represented by far the lowest export for any month in two years. Mill stocks of cotton declined again in August although there was a slight increase in warehouse holdings due to the early crop movement. The total stocks in both positions was 2,575,000 bales on August 31, 1922, compared to 2,703,000 bales a month before and 4,470,000 bales at the end of August last year. There was a slight drop in the New York price of raw cotton while the price of cotton manufactures tended to increase slightly.

"The Boston price of wool, as well as the price of woolen manufactures remained relatively stationary in August.

"Silk consumption, as measured by warehouse withdrawals, showed a marked increase in August. The total of 34,772 bales is the largest reported for any month on record. Stocks of raw silk also increased amounting to 32,515 bales, which is the largest holdings since December 1920. The price increased slightly.

Manchuria's Cotton-Goods Imports.

The cotton piece goods trade in Manchuria at present is considered fairly satisfactory. Toward the close of 1921 it was noticeable that stocks were being liquidated slowly but steadily and that inquiries from the interior were increasing. The decline in the 1921 imports of some important lines of cotton piece goods was due to the large stocks held over from 1920 and to the fact that the mills in Japan shortened working hours and reduced their output. The decline in imports was also partly due to the increased activity of Chinese mills, the products of which have in a measure outstayed foreign cloth from the market. But such goods as dyed drills, jeans, turkey reds, T cloths, and colored lastings and venetians, which, being of finer material, are above the competition of native manufacture, continue to hold their own.

Imports of American piece goods are still at a very low figure, and without conscientious sales activity on the part of Americans the future does not look very bright. Cloth of British manufacture likewise makes a poor showing. An easy monopoly of the trade is had by the Japanese in practically every line.

In shirtings, the American imports in 1921 were 10,030 pieces and the British 145,740; the best demand is for over 11 pounds and more than 110 threads per square inch. Under sheetings, the American cloth imported amounted to 75,728 pieces and the British 13,114; the demand was mostly for the cloth of over 11 pounds with 110 threads or less. British drill disappeared from the market, American imports amounting to 11,750 pieces. No American jeans were imported, and British cloth declined to 37,084 pieces.

In T cloths, the greater demand was for the cloth of 32-inch width about 75 per cent of the imports coming from Japan, the remainder from England. A small demand existed for the 36-inch width, but little business was done in the bleached cloth of 32-inch width. The latter two varieties come almost entirely from England. In chintzes and plain cotton prints the imports from Great Britain and Japan were about equal. The same applied to Turkey-red cottons.

The British cotton-goods houses are putting forth every effort to retain the trade in lastings, poplins, venetians, and Italians, the Japanese competition being confined to plain colored italians. In plain colored lastings Japanese cloth represented 70 per cent of the imports, and in figured poplins 50 per cent. The British cloth had no competition in figured lastings, figured, plain colored, and plain fast-black venetians, and figured and fast-black italians. Imports of these types of cloths from the United States were insignificant.

In flannelettes, American and British exporters are contesting the strong hold of the Japanese, and with some success. "Japanese cotton cloth" is also known as imitation native cloth and is an imitation of what is known to the trade as nankeens. In cotton velvets and velveteens the 1921 imports from Great Britain were 90 per cent of the whole. Most of the cotton blankets came from Japan.

The imports of cotton textiles into Manchuria during 1921 totaled \$24,000,000. Of this amount \$11,500,000 worth was imported through Antung, \$7,200,000 through Dairen, and the balance through Newchwang and smaller customs districts in the north.—Commerce Reports.

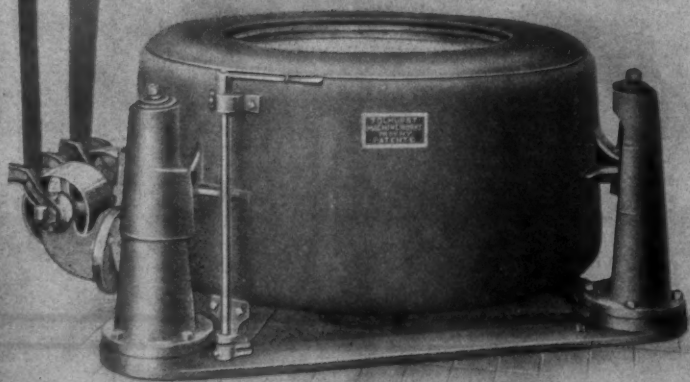
Knit Goods Body Would Eliminate Trade Abuses.

New York.—Concerted action against certain manufacturers in the matter of abuse of methods by which they are marketing their goods was decided on at meeting of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, held in the Hotel McAlpin. The association is to cooperate with the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and the result of the deliberations of these two bodies will be turned over to the Federal Trade Commission in an effort to bring about Federal action against the concerns which are said to misrepresent their merchandise.

This action, it is said, will be a direct blow to certain hosiery mills which have recently embarked in a house to house canvassing cam-

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paign, and in so doing are said to have violated standard business ethics. Concrete efforts will be made by the two associations to stop alleged misrepresentation of a firm which sells direct to the consumer, and which advertises its merchandise on a national scale. It is alleged that on opening a box of this company's hosiery there is a fly-leaf which purports to describe the stocking, showing a picture of the stockings on form, and calling attention to various features thereof. This advertisement is believed by the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers to seek to convey the idea that it is a stocking with the seam up the back, with fashioned marks, and that it is silk from toe to knee.

A determined stand against the efforts of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association to obtain terms of 2-10-60 extra from hosiery and underwear mills will be made by the National Association. At the directors' meeting Gustave Oberlander, chairman of a committee appointed to draw up a proposed contract between the association and the Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers, to be presented at the annual meeting of the latter body in January, next, submitted a contract in which the other members of the committee—W. H. McLellan, of Alden Mills, New Orleans, and F. L. Miller, Jr., United States Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga—concurred. The question of terms is handled on a basis of net 40 days or 2-10 net 30 days. In addition to selling terms, the contract embodies provisions for buyers' credit, strikes and casualties, deliveries, claims, warranties or modifications, confirmations, details, adjustments and arbitration, etc.

Of the 14 directors present there was a unanimous expression in favor of short terms. It was stated that jobbers claim they get terms of 60 days on wool hosiery, but it was pointed out that this is a one season proposition, and furthermore, wool yarns are sold by the spinners on a 60-day basis. It was asserted that longer terms handicap the jobber who can and does discount his bills.

Swiss Textile Industries Cautious.

Although the majority of the Swiss spinning and weaving mills are now working on orders which will carry them through October, November, and December, the opinion is current that duller times are forthcoming, according to a dispatch just received from Edward T. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division, who is now traveling through Europe investigating textile conditions on behalf of American manufacturers and exporters. In support of this opinion it is brought out that the exchange value of the Swiss franc is high compared with that of the currencies of the surrounding European countries. This has tended to make wages and costs of production in the Swiss textile industries high from a competitive standpoint. To protect the home industries imports of some classes of cotton yarns and cloths were restricted until rather recently. In spite of this pessimism mills are in excellent financial condition, operating on a profitable basis (with little or no commercial paper outstanding, and with ample

cash reserves on hand.

Much cotton is being imported by Swiss merchants from America via Antwerp, and there is a substantial export trade in cotton yarns with Germany despite the violent fluctuations in, and depression of, the market. Good qualities of finer yarns, 60s-200s, are being imported from England. This trade is estimated to approximate 11,000,000 pounds annually. Fine and coarse cotton yarns were imported by Swiss weavers from the United States in 1916 to 1918 in actual quantities approximating 650,000 pounds, but this trade is at present at a standstill.

The Swiss market for fine cotton goods is very active at present, large quantities of gray goods coming from England to be finished locally. The best market for these cloths today appears to be America. However, due to the fact that dyes are not altogether fast, this trade has certain limitations. Stocks of fine cotton cloths and yarns are reported by dealers as large.

The Swiss artificial-silk trade is active, large exports going to England. On the contrary, the embroidery trades are experiencing a serious depression due to the change of fashion requirements, accumulated stocks, and competition in the United States and other export markets where Swiss embroideries have enjoyed prestige.—Commerce Reports.

Wool Machinery More Active.

Washington.—A slight increase in the general activity of wool machinery during August as compared to the previous month is reported in the active and idle wool machinery report of the Bureau of Census, Department of Agriculture, brought up to September 1. The report summarizes the statistics of 954 manufacturers operating a total of 1,150 mills.

Of the total number of looms wider than 50-inch reed space, 40,593, or 64.7 per cent, were in operation for some part of the month of August, and 22,195 were idle throughout the month. The active machine hours reported for wide looms for the month of August, 1922, formed 63.6 per cent of the single shift capacity as compared with 62.8 per cent for the month of July, 63.8 per cent for June, and 76.7 per cent for August, 1921.

Of the total number of looms of 50-inch reed space or less covered by the reports for August, 1922, 12,267, or 67.5 per cent, were in operation at some time during the month, and 5,905 were idle. The active machine hours for these looms represented 58.3 per cent of the single shift capacity as against 62.5 per cent in July, 59.9 per cent in June, and 69 per cent in August, 1921.

Cotton Growing in South Africa.

Although cotton has been grown in South Africa for many years, only since 1910 has any real progress been made. The chief centers of production are the Transvaal, Natal, and Zululand. In the two latter regions cotton has been grown as a rotation crop with sugar and during the period of high prices in 1919 there was a tendency to regard it as an even more profitable undertaking than sugar itself.

The cotton crop for the year 1921

estimated to be lighter than that for the 1920 crop. Under these discouraging circumstances planting was the previous year, which totaled 2,592,200 pounds of seed cotton, or 1,094,000 pounds of lint. The falling sales during a portion of the year off is attributable to lower prices was partly due to the quality of the and unfavorable weather conditions cotton. For various reasons seed has during the early part of the year become mixed, yielding cotton of and the beginning of the harvest mixed varieties and length, which is For a time the cotton planters were a serious drawback from the man- unable to dispose of about half of factory's point of view.

A PURE SALT

MYLES SALT CO., LTD.
NEW ORLEANS, U. S. A.

M E R R O W I N G

Established 1835

FOR—

Stocking Welting
Toe Closing
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

The Coal Situation at a Glance

(By the Alexander Hamilton Institute.)

The average price of bituminous coal has dropped to \$5.08 from \$6.73 at the beginning of August, the high point reached during the strike. This compares with \$2.05 at the beginning of the strike. Production of bituminous coal has shown a rapid increase, and it is now running above the rate of consumption, consequently reserve supplies are again being replenished. Naturally, the increase in output is not immediately easing up the situation all over the country, because of the time necessary for transportation. The coal reserves of various industries, and especially of those located some distance from the mines, were so depleted during the strike that they are likely to suffer while the transportation problem is being worked out.

The lowest weekly output of bituminous coal during the strike was 3,600,000 tons. Production for the week ending September 2 amounted to 9,100,000 tons, which compares with an average rate of consumption of slightly over 8,000,000 tons. There will be an increase consumption of bituminous due to the delay in settling the anthracite strike until this month. Normally 45 million tons of anthracite are mined between April 1st and October 1st. This year the output for this period will amount to 5 million. This means that the weekly supply will run short during the Winter months, since the Winter rate of consumption is close to 2,500,000 tons anthracite, while the mines cannot produce much over 2 million tons.

Therefore it is up to everybody to save.

States Grates will save 20% of the amount of coal consumed and will increase the steaming efficiency of the boilers 50%. They will pay for themselves in from 30 to 60 days. Write today for terms and expert survey of your plant.

Eureka Iron Works, Inc.

Lincolnton, N. C.

BETTER NON-FLUID OIL LUBRICATION

John was a Shrewd Worker

He noticed that liquid oil spattered from bearings and had to be replaced frequently—so he asked the Superintendent if there wasn't some lubricant that would stay in the bearing.

And the Superintendent said, "Yes"—"Let's try



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

and both John and the Superintendent were pleased. John because there was less oiling of the machine and no bother from oil stained cotton.

While the Superintendent was glad to notice that the machines were kept in smoother running condition with less cost for lubricants. And the absence of oil stains made production look better.

Better write today for that testing sample

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

401 Broadway New York

Southern Agent, L. W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

Ample Stocks at our Branches:

Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.

AT LESS COST PER MONTH



Like wrasslin' fish hooks

For Old Man Yarn to Slip off the Surface of a "Sonoco"!

This Special Improved Surface is one of the Exclusive features of

"Sonoco" Cones

both Regular and "Yarnsaver" (round nose) Models

Make a trial run!

Southern Novelty Co., M'f'rs, Hartsville, S. C.

Made-in-Carolinas Exposition

Installed in a new and specially constructed building the annual Made-in-Carolina Exposition opened in Charlotte on Monday morning with a splendid array of exhibits including a much larger number of cotton goods exhibits than formerly.

The following exhibits relate to cotton goods or cotton mill accessories.

Spindale Group.

A very attractive exhibit showed the products of the textile plants located at Spindale, N. C., as follows: Combed yarns of the Cleghorn Mills, Spencer Mills and Spindale Mills ranging from 40s to 70s.

Mercerized skein yarn of the Elmore Company and rag rugs of the Horn Company.

Lisle and Cotton half hose of the Parsley & Tanner Co.

The feature of the exhibit was the beautiful line of dress gingham manufactured by the Stonecutter Mills. One line of those goods made from 50s combed yarns, will compare favorably with any made in this country.

Du Pont Booth.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company has a beautiful collection of cotton goods and hosiery made by mills in North and South Carolina all of which were dyed with Du Pont fast dyes.

The feature of the exhibit was gingham dresses in duplicate patterns, one dress in each case being just as first made and the other after being laundered ten times. The ability of the colors to withstand ten washings showed their fastness.

Anderson Mills, Inc.

The Anderson Mills, Inc., of Lincolnton, N. C., showed a strikingly beautiful line of colored ratines, and also both plain and two way ratines in the grey. They also showed bleach cloths and duck.

Melville Mills.

The Melville Mills, Cherryville and Lincolnton, N. C., showed combed yarns and the same yarns after being woven into shirtings by the Catherine Mills, Shelby, N. C.

Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.

The Cocker Machine & Foundry Company, of Gastonia, N. C., exhibited photographs of their well known dyeing and warping machinery much of which has been developed by them to fill special needs.

Ranlo Mfg. Co.

The Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C., manufacturers of high grade tire fabric and cord fabrics showed a full line of their products.

Spencer Mountain Mills.

The Spencer Mountain Mills, located near Ranlo, N. C., exhibited their table damask and napkins.

Morrowebb Mill.

The Morrowebb Mills, of Dallas, N. C., showed high grade combed yarns, with a large assortment of goods made with their yarn.

McAden Mills.

The McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., had a beautiful display of their dress flannels and Catawba plaids.

Trenton and Dixon Mills.

The Trenton Mills and Dixon Mills had a combined exhibit showing combed yarns of superior quality.

McLean Mfg. Co.

The McLean Manufacturing Company showed a beautiful line of table damask and napkins.

Gray-Separk Chain.

The Gray-Separk chain of mills had a booth with comfortable chairs and showed upon the walls photographs of their various mills.

J. E. Serrine.

J. E. Serrine, Inc., mill engineer of Greenville, S. C., showed photographs of the various mills they have designed. Their exhibit was in charge of A. S. Bedell, G. P. Patterson and Fred Bryant, all of Greenville, S. C.

Howell Mfg. Co.

The Howell Manufacturing Company, of Cherryville, showed their yarns with shoe laces, suspenders, etc., that had been made from them.

Cherryville Mfg. Co.

The Cherryville Manufacturing Company, of Greenville, showed a line of yarns with samples of edging, tapestry, etc., made from them.

Josephine Knitting Mills.

The Josephine Knitting Mills, of Cherryville, N. C., displayed a beautiful line of their ladies hose.

Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co.

The Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Company, of Cherryville, N. C., showed their combed yarns after being dyed and mercerized.

American Yarn & Processing Co.

The American Yarn & Processing Company, of Mount Holly, N. C., had a very large and well arranged display showing the work of their yarn mercerizing plant.

They also had a complete exhibit showing the various processes from the cotton bale to mercerized yarns.

Myers and Rankin Mills.

The Myers Mills and the Rankin group of Gastonia did not make a display but provided comfortable chairs for the visitors to their booth.

Gibson Mills.

The Gibson Mills, of Concord, N. C., showed a beautiful line of Concord Zephyrs and Gibson Knicker cloth.

Cabarrus Mills.

The Cabarrus Mills, of Concord, and Kannapolis showed high grade tire cord fabric and wide sheetings.

Kerr Bleachery.

The Kerr Bleachery of Concord, N. C., made an interesting display of their bleached and dyed products.

Locke Mills.

The Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., had a very attractive exhibit of their Chambrays, Roseglens and Dorian dress gingham.

Bahnsen Co.

The two humidifier heads exhibited by the Bahnsen Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., attracted much attention by the "atmosphere" they created. Smith Williams was with the exhibit.

Franklin Process Co.

The Franklin Process Company, who recently established a large plant at Greenville, S. C., showed a wide variety of yarns dyed by their patent process. It was an exceedingly well arranged exhibit.

Mooresville Cotton Mills.

The Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., had an attractive and very well arranged exhibit of

their Elsee flannels, Nestledown twills, wide duck and denims.

Barnhart Mfg. Co.

The Barnhart Mfg. Co., of Charlotte, made an excellent display of their various grades of battings.

Belmont Group.

The Belmont, N. C., group of mills had a very large display of their high grade combed yarns and also showed many of them after being mercerized.

Earle Textile Co.

The Earle Textile Company, of Morganton, N. C., hosiery jobbers had a very large and attractive display of the hosiery which they sell. They also had two knitting machines in operation.

Cement Products Co.

The Cement Products Company, of Wilmington, N. C., well known as manufacturers of ceptic tanks, showed some of their smaller products and cement pipes.

Coast Brand Overall Co.

The Coast Brand Overall Company, of Charlotte and Hickory, displayed a large assortment of their blue denim overalls.

Charlotte Clothing Mfg. Co.

The Charlotte Clothing Manufacturing Company had an exhibit of samples of men and boys pants.

North State Creosoting Co.

The North State Creosoting Company, of Charlotte, exhibit samples of creosoting shingles and wood blocks.

Park Mfg. Co.

The Park Mfg. Co., of Charlotte, exhibited the lifting mechanism of one of their elevators.

Southern Industrial Institute.

The Southern Industrial Institute displayed cotton goods specialties made by their students.

Cannon Mfg. Co.

One of the most tastefully arranged and attractive exhibits of the entire exposition was the towel display by the Kannapolis Manufacturing Company, of Kannapolis, N. C.

Being the largest manufacturers of towels in the world their display of hucks, crashes, bath and other towels could not be exceeded anywhere. J. Alex Caton was in charge.

Industrial Cotton Mills.

The Industrial Cotton Mills of Rock Hill, S. C., exhibited their line of high grade blue denims.

Allen Overall Co.

The Allen Overall Company, of Charlotte, who do a direct by mail business displayed a well appearing line of overalls.

General Asbestos & Rubber Co.

The General Asbestos & Rubber Company, of Charleston, S. C., had a very attractively arranged exhibit of their asbestos products such as asbestos yarns, brake linings, sheet packings, etc.

Marietta Paint & Color Co.

The High Point factory of the Marietta Paint & Color Company, exhibited samples of their paints and varnishes and sample boards painted with their products.

Atlantic Paint & Varnish Co.

The Atlantic Paint and Varnish Company, of Wilmington, N. C., displayed samples and illustrations of their Tenacity paints.

Delgado Mills.

The Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., had a beautiful exhibit of their Lorna Doone dress gingham and 1800 zephyrs.

J. N. McCausland.

J. N. McCausland & Company, of Charlotte, exhibited samples of their line of work, including a blowing system.

Highland Park Mfg. Co.

The Highland Park Manufacturing Company, of Charlotte, had a gingham loom in operation surrounded by a beautiful and well arranged display of their domino gingham, spencer and peanette dress gingham and Johnston chevots.

Chadwick-Hoskins Co.

The Chadwick-Hoskins Company, of Charlotte exhibited samples of their fine sheetings and lawns.

Brogan Mills.

The Brogan Mills, of Anderson, S. C., had a very attractive display of their Ladlassie Cloth and also displayed children's dresses made of the same goods.

Statesville Cotton Mills.

The Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C., manufactures of colored yarns and twines exhibited a full line of their products.

Southern Ice Machine Co.

The Southern Ice Machine Company, of Charlotte, displayed their ice making machinery and also their ice water systems, many of which are being installed in cotton mills.

Piedmont Iron Works.

The Piedmont Iron Works of Gastonia, N. C., had on display iron and brass castings.

Leaksville Woolen Mills.

The Leaksville Woolen Mills, of Leaksville and Charlotte had a beautiful display of blankets and slasher cloth.

Charlotte Mfg. Co.

The Charlotte Manufacturing Company had a card clothing machine in operation and also showed samples of card clothing and loom reeds.

J. Van Lindley Nursery.

The J. Van Lindley Nursery, of Pomona, N. C., had an attractively arranged booth with a few potted shrubs.

Southern Power Co.

The Southern Power Company had a large space in which they showed photographs of their power developments and many charts.

Southern Engineering Co.

The interesting feature of the Southern Engineering Company exhibit was a machine for bending pipes and rods.

Chatham Mfg. Co.

The Chatham Manufacturing Company, of Elkin, N. C., and Winston-Salem, N. C., the largest manufacturer of wool blankets in the United States had a very elaborate and well arranged display of their blankets lap robes, automobile robes, couch covers, etc. An interesting part of their exhibit were ladies scarfs made of camel hair.

Plans for the amalgamation of the National Association of Knit Goods Selling Agents with the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers are complete except for a few technical points that will probably be straightened out during the next few days, according to John Nash McCullough, secretary of the latter organization, in a statement following a conference with Jerry J. Quainlan, president of the Selling Agents' association.

Odd Lots Cotton

Odd lot orders solicited for the purchase and sale of Cotton for future delivery

Special Attention to Mill and Dealers' Hedges

J. S. Oliver & Co.

59-61 Pearl St., NEW YORK

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CARD BANDS

Spinning Twister Spooler
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Braids Tapes Cotton Rope

JOHN B. YOUNG

LAWNDALE, - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C
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Seamless—and as smooth as glass
INSIDE AND OUT

*Strong Turned Over Top—
Clear Entrance and Exit*

In addition to the above advantage there is no top sway in this or any other Laminar Roving Can. And the silver always rolls up evenly inside. We think little need be said about the quality of this Can—the fact that it's a Laminar guarantees that it will be on the job years from now. Make sure also that when you buy fibre trucks, boxes, baskets and cars that your order calls for Laminar Receptacles. We'll send a book on receptacles. Tell us where.

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Sole proprietors and manufacturers
New England Dept.: 12 Pearl St., Boston

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LAMINAR
MILL RECEPTACLES

10 BALES COTTON

Orders solicited for the purchase and sale of Cotton for future delivery in units of ten bales and multiples of ten. Present marginal requirements \$10.00 per bale.

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GARLAND
LOOM PICKERS and
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WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Company
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PULLEYS HANGERS

The WOOD Line
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Power Saving

is an important item in transmission machinery and a factor that has been given careful attention in the

Universal Giant Friction Clutch

This clutch with friction surfaces of large area, compact mechanism and unusual strength is readily applied and adjusted, gives maximum results with minimum wear and is adapted for all classes of service where a friction clutch can be used. Save power with WOOD'S Transmission Machinery.

Catalogue on request

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 CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MILTON G. SMITH, Sou Sales Agent,
 Greenville, S. C.

POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

CLUTCHES **COUPLINGS**

The Relation of Yarn Cleaning to the Trade

(By H. D. Martin.)

Modern methods have brought out the necessity of having yarn cleaning devices. This is an age of fine work. This means the use of very fine reeds, small eyed knitting needles and sewing needles. This makes it imperative to have yarns as free from imperfection as possible.

This age is also one of taste in wearing apparel. People of refined tastes demand an immaculate product. The surface of dress goods and other wearing apparel, also special goods, must be free from imperfections as possible.

All of these changes combined made it necessary to invent some kind of yarn cleaning devices. The result has been that many useful inventions have been brought out and patented for the purpose of cleaning yarns. Some of these are very practical and have been adopted into the service of yarn cleaning very successfully.

The better the carding facilities and the finer the yarns, the more useful the yarn cleaners have become. This means that it is impossible, even with our most modern system of carding and spinning, to remove all of the neps, bunches and other irregular things from the surface of our fine yarns.

Some of the cleaning must be done after the cotton has been spun into yarns. In other terms, as is often expressed nowadays, some of the "carding must be done in the finishing room" if expert manufacturing is to survive the critical demand of some buyers.

There is still another factor which enters into the problem which necessitates the cleaning of yarn, and that is the cost of producing cloth of any kind from yarns. Wages are high and hours of labor short, and as the production of fine work is very slow, it is highly important to have yarns as free from breakages as it is possible, to produce goods more rapidly. Besides the breakages which take place with neppy and otherwise imperfect yarns, valuable needles are broken in knitting and sewing machines. These breakages often cause additional injury to the machines, besides making poor goods.

Therefore, it is found more profitable to pay more for better cleaned yarns, and which in turn enable a larger production of more perfect goods, than to pay less for yarns which in turn, produce less and poorer goods. To make the matter still plainer, it does not pay to save say 5 cents per pound on the purchase of yarns and then spend eight cents per pound more to produce the goods wanted. The far-sighted, expert manufacturer prefers to pay five cents per pound more for the yarns which are well cleaned and which prevent the excessive cost of his cloth production. If, by spending five cents more per pound for his yarns, he prevents an extra cost of eight cents per pound to manufacture his cloth, he has saved three

cents per pound net. On a production of 50,000 pounds of cloth per week, this means a net saving of \$1,500 per week.

It can thus be understood that the matter of yarn cleaning is not only a matter of a higher art in cotton manufacturing, nor one of diplomacy; but that it is a matter of dollars and sense. It is the cash value of this new scheme at both ends of the line which counts in connection with this extra service of yarn manufacturing.

The yarn manufacturer makes an additional small profit for the trouble of the extra good cleaning of his yarns, which, of course, is a good inducement for him to give this extra good service. It also gives the yarn maker an extra good market. This is so evidently true that it might be added that even during the big yarn trade depression of this year, the extra good yarn manufacturer has suffered very little depression compared to the ordinary yarn maker. Yarn consumers are willing to pay more for extra good yarns than to pay less for inferior yarns.

The knitter, weaver, braider and lace makers spend long periods stringing-in and drawing-in their valuable machines. When they are all hung up ready to operate, these machines, in order to pay for the job, must operate as continuously as possible, so that as long as they run right, they are producing. It is the interruptions during the processes of manufacturing which cost the most. A smooth, even, strong, well-finished yarn entails a minimum of casualties, and enables the machines to run at a higher speed and more continuously.

Having thus explained the merits of yarn cleaning service and its relation to the finished article, the reader may well understand why there is now a larger permanent demand for extra well cleaned yarns. It is for this reason that during the past year or more, processes in yarn manufacture have been rearranged to bring about this much desired effect. Pickers and cards have not only been slowed down, but smaller amounts in weight per yard have been put through, even after the speed has been reduced.

The first method of yarn cleaning was to run the yarns through sea sponges. While this primitive method accomplished some good, as did also the use of brushes through which to pass the yarns, the sponges soon became cut-in and rendered worthless. Then the gassing machine came into vogue. While this process burned off the hanging lints, etc., it did not remove the neps and other bunches, leaves and other things. Neither did the gassing add strength to the yarns. Even running the yarns through sponges over-heated and burned the yarns some. What was really needed was a cold or none-heating process of cleaning yarns. This was brought about by the invention of the fine

tooth thread guides, and the later knife blade devices, some of which work marvels in yarn cleaning performances. Millions of pounds of yarns and threads are also dressed, polished, burnished and some goods are so important to the trade that they are even hand polished. Special yarn cleaning service, while costing somewhat more than ordinary yarns, the cost is not always caused by the cost of the extra process as most yarns can be cleaned while passing through some regular process by the installation of some cleaning device either at the spoolers or on the winders.

Altogether, this extra service has become so important that high grade yarn makers watch their yarns and cleaning processes very closely. This is evidenced by the fact that the offices of many executives of both producers and consumers of yarns, are now equipped with testing laboratories.

One of the chief instruments is the revolving black board, upon which may be wound ten or more yards of yarn. As this yarn is seen against the black board, all defects stand out in plain sight. These may be counted and recorded.

Next, this yarn may be run through the cleaning testing device in the laboratory, and the breakages, also the cause of same, recorded.

Lastly, this yarn will be tested for strength, elasticity, recoil, turns of twist per inch, and size. The result of this daily testing is recorded in some convenient form and then distributed to the various heads for analysis.

Thus the yarn cleaning business becomes one of the most closely followed-up trade, to produce as scientifically perfected yarn as it is possible to produce.

Underwear Production Increased in August.

Production of underwear in the month of August in 49 mills amounted to 519,511 dozens, or 68.8 per cent of normal, according to the current report of the Federal Reserve Board. Production in the same number of mills in August, 1921, amounted to 433,875 dozens, or 66.6 per cent of normal. Production of winter underwear, 341,713 dozens, was about twice that of summer goods, which amounted to 177,798 dozens in the mills reporting.

Comparative reports for July and August received from 37 of these mills show an increase in shipments, cancellations and production. Unfilled orders on hand at the close of the month, however, registered a loss of 139,643 dozens and new orders a loss of 72,658 dozens. New orders for 41 mills reporting in August were 70.7 per cent of normal production; shipments 91.5 per cent; cancellation 2.1 per cent, and production 80.1 per cent.

The value of exports of cotton underwear from the United States during July, as reported by the Department of Commerce, totaled 175,626 dozens, valued at \$649,752. For the seven months ended July 31, the exports totaled 918,526 dozens, valued at \$3,022,497.

More United States Gray Sheetings in Bombay.

The total imports of gray sheetings into Bombay in the fiscal year ending March, 1922, were 31,700,000 yards, compared with 44,000,000 the corresponding period, 1920-21, says Consul Wilson, Bombay, in a report to the Department of Commerce. Imports from the United States rose from 4,441,000 to 9,715,000 yards.

UNIFORM IN APPLICATION

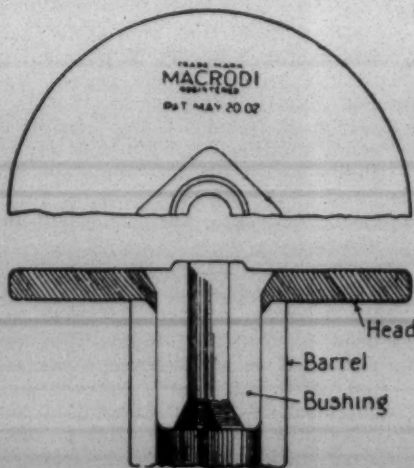
Victrolyn

A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Bosson & Lane

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The Macrodi

FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines:

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Silver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Card	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

Tiger Tan Round Belts are Economical Sewing Machine Belts

Tiger Tan Round Belts were developed through scientific research to meet the demands of the more modern designs in sewing machine engineering and have become a big factor in cutting costs and increasing production.

Tiger Tan Round Belts will keep your machines spinning every minute of the day at their maximum speed. They never harden, glaze or crack and are always flexible and elastic. Tiger Tan Round Belts will eliminate power losses, time and expense of repairing and replacing broken belts and the wasteful use of ordinary round belting—and will do it economically.



Tiger Tan Round Belt is coiled on spools of 100 and 500 feet in the following full sizes: 1/4", 9/32", 5/16", 3/8".

Baltimore Belting Company

Factory
Baltimore, Md.

Southern Branch
Spartanburg, S. C.

Full Stock Carried at Our Southern Branch House

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union.....4.00
Single Copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1922

Urged to Assist in Keeping Yarns Down.

The truth and justice of our last week's editorial is plainly shown by the following extract from a Philadelphia yarn market report:

"One of the leading local factors says that for the best interests of all concerned, from now on, it ought to be the function of this market to assist cotton textile manufacturers in obtaining supplies as cheaply as possible.

"Some of the speculative dealers also advocate concentration of efforts to give the widest possible distribution of yarns at the lowest possible cost to consumers.

In plain English the leaders in Philadelphia yarn trade announce that they are going to strive to keep the prices of yarn down to the lowest possible point.

The men who made such statements are receiving 5 per cent commission for selling the yarn of the Southern Mills and as agent of the yarn mills and under the ordinary business code of morals, they should be working in the interest of the mills but they openly announce that they are going to do all they can to see that the yarn mills secure low prices.

These statements were made not when yarn was selling at extreme profits but when every yarn merchant in Philadelphia knows that yarns have been at or below cost for two years and are not showing the mills a profit today.

This clarion call to hold down the price of yarns is, however, not without significance for such a cry does not go forth except in time of danger.

In our opinion the yarn consumers and the yarn speculators are heavily short and if the spinners of the

South would only awake to the situation yarns would advance from five to 10 cents per pound.

We are reliably informed that stocks of yarn held by mills were on last January 5 pounds per spindle whereas today they are minus two pounds per spindle, that is, orders on hand exceed stock held by two pounds per spindle.

We are also reliably informed that consumers of yarn have sold for more goods than they have covered with yarns under the delusion that cotton would decline as it did last fall.

Two yarn mills sold 24/2, of approximate equal quality, last week. One received 45 cents while the other sold at 39½ cents.

We have a pity for the poor boob who sold at 39½ cents but we have a deeper sympathy for the stockholders of his mill.

Of course, the yarn dealer told him that the customer was offered the yarn elsewhere at 39½ cents, a hackneyed lie that is being worked overtime by the yarn speculators at this time.

There is no need to continue to manufacture yarn at a loss and the fact that a clarion call, against higher prices, has gone out in Philadelphia shows the latest strength of the yarn situation.

Pure Corn "Likker."

We happen to know that the Southern representative of a machinery house recently wrote the president of the company that when he attended the Southern Textile Exposition he could get some "pure" mountain corn liquor.

Mr. Kohloss, of Salisbury, N. C., whose job is the breaking up of

moonshining, has the following to say relative to the purity of corn juice.

"It is made in all sorts of places under the most insanitary conditions. Stills have been constructed of tin cans, old wash boilers, zinc kettles and other receptacles unfit for such purposes. Stuff cooked in these vessels is poisonous beyond doubt. And one would not believe, without seeing it, the kinds of stuff out of which the liquor is made. Watermelon and muskmelon rinds, grapes, potatoes, meal, and other things usually gathered from garbage cans, are used for making mash, and into this is dumped concentrated lye, and even the refuse from horse stables, to aid in the fermentation of the mash from which this illicit liquor is made. We have found not only snakes, but lizards, frogs, roaches, rats, mice, maggots and all sorts of vermin"

It is a well known and undisputed fact that in the absence of concentrated lye, hen house manure is regularly used as a substitute and that many of the mountain moonshiners only use lye because their supply of hen house manure is not large enough.

When the president of the above mentioned firm comes to Greenville he might find cause to complain of a dirty plate at the hotel table and then go to his room and enjoy a drink of "pure" mountain dew made from a filthy mash tempered with hen manure.

Then if he does not feel well when he gets home he will blame it on the hotel fare.

It is all right to be a good sport but drinking extract of dung-hill is going pretty far.

Our Cotton Advertisers.

We wish to again call the attention of the cotton manufacturers to the cotton brokers and dealers who are now advertising regularly in the Southern Textile Bulletin and to ask that they be given an opportunity to quote prices.

From a reference to page 29 it will be noted the dealers who are advertising cover a very large field and both short and long staple cotton. Those who have space are: The Lesser Goldman Cotton Co., of St. Louis, Mo., with Charlotte office in charge of P. H. Partridge. They specialize in Mississippi and Texas staple cotton.

Threefoot Bros. & Co., of Meridan, Miss., in the heart of the staple cotton belt and Stewart Bros. Cotton Co., of New Orleans, specialists in staple cotton.

The Coker Cotton Company of Hartsville, S. C., who specialize in Carolina staple cotton and have a reputation for reliability and accurate in shipping.

Tanner & Jones, of Charlotte, a

young but live firm representing the Newberger Cotton Co., of Memphis, and Williamson, Inman & Stribling, of Atlanta.

Union County, in North Carolina, is noted for the splendid spinning quality of its cotton and two of their best shippers: Johnson & Howe and H. H. Wolfe & Co., both of Monroe, N. C., are represented.

Lincoln County, N. C., also grows good even running cotton and Lineberger Bros., and Kenneth Grigg & Co., both firms located at Lincoln, N. C., have space with us.

Gray-Barkley Co., Inc., and B. H. Parker & Co., of Gastonia, N. C., specialize in staple cotton and have well established reputations.

J. L. Bussey & Co., and Wilkins, Gibson Co., and Matthews, Beattie & Co., of Greenville, S. C., are rated as among the leading cotton merchants of South Carolina.

Sanders, Orr & Co., and Rose Bros. of Charlotte are old and well established cotton firms that do a large business with Carolina mills.

William & York Wilson, of Charlotte, N. C., and Rock Hill, S. C., do a purely brokerage business but represent many of the big shippers in other sections.

The Bradshaw-Robertson Cotton Company is a new organization but is composed of well known and long experienced cotton men.

The cotton merchants of the South have for many years followed the antiquated policy of selling cotton without advertising but some of them have taken note of the fact that the most successful firms in every line of business are those who advertise.

If our friends among the cotton mills will give these enterprising firms the opportunity to quote prices and when prices are equal give them orders, it will mean that they will become permanent advertisers and other cotton firms will follow suit.

Let them quote you.

Yarn Market Predictions.

"The production of cotton yarns has averaged hardly 65 per cent of normal for two whole years. Now that unmistakable signs point to a period of prosperity and possibly of some inflation, a period that has actually begun already—some are still blind that they are looking for a third successive year of subnormal demand.

"The spinners are alive to the situation and despite their discouraging past experience and their real need for business today, they are very stiff in their price ideas and not at all anxious to take on long extended deliveries except at a considerable premium.—Extra from Yarn Market Report of Frederick B. Macy & Co., of New Bedford, Mass.

Personal News

J. A. McAllister has resigned as master mechanic at the Hartwell Cotton Mills, Hartwell, Ga.

Jas. Huskey has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. H. Lehman has become night overseer of carding at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

D. V. Brannon has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Union-
Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

A. B. Brown, of Avon Mills, Gastonia, has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Mason Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

A. E. Crowe, of the Pacolet Mills Trough, S. C., has accepted the position of card grinder at the Armstrong Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

M. Goldsworthy, of Anniston, Ala. has accepted the position of superintendent of the Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala.

C. F. Burney has resigned as superintendent of the Tupelo Mills, Tupelo, Miss., to become sales manager of the Texas Cotton Mills Co., McKinney, Texas.

Newt Neal has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Warenton Mills, Nashville, Tenn., to accept a similar position at the Buffalo (S. C.) Mill of the Union-
Buffalo Mills.

Will Rowland has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Union-
Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

Henry Smith has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C., to accept a position with the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, as loom erector.

J. W. Fernander, Jr., formerly of the Griffin (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, has become superintendent of the Lauderdale Mills, Lauderdale, Miss.

W. B. Pittman has resigned as overseer spinning at the Rhyne-Houser Mills, Cherryville, N. C., to become superintendent of the new Calton mills of the same place, the change to take effect October 1.

H. H. Baker has resigned as superintendent of the Lauderdale Mills, Lauderdale, Miss., and will spend the winter in the West. He plans to take up mill work again in the spring.

W. S. Henderson has resigned as overseer of carding at the American Net and Twine Co., Anniston, Ala., to become assistant superintendent at night at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

S. T. Enloe has resigned as overseer of carding at the Lockmore Mills, York, S. C., a position which he has held for seven years, to accept a similar position with the

Hawthorne Spinning Co., Clover, S. C.

Georgia Textile Association Formed.

Organization of the Georgia Textile Association, the membership of which is composed of superintendents and overseers in Georgia mills, was perfected at a meeting held at the Ansley Hotel in Atlanta. George Murphy, of the Dixie Mills, La-Grange, Ga., acted as chairman of the meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. W. Jennings, Lanett Mills, West Point, Ga.; vice president, C. P. Thomas, superintendent of the Trion Co., Trion, Ga. A committee on by-laws was appointed as follows: R. L. Phillips, associate editor of Cotton; J. F. Long, Lois Mills, Douglasville; O. D. Grimes, Milstead Mills, Milstead, Ga.; C. E. Wisner, Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga.; D. E. McGloun, Gate City Mills.

The next meeting of the new association will be held in Atlanta in the spring.

Two sectional committees were appointed. One of these is the committee on carding and spinning, composed of J. W. Hanes, of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta; G. R. Brook, Mary-Lelia Mills, Greensboro; C. M. Young, Georgia Webbing and Tape Co., Columbus. The other is a committee on weaving, finishing and dyeing, composed of George W. Hamilton, of the Crown Mills, Dalton; George A. Franklin, of the Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta; William Arnold, of the Manchester Mills, Manchester, Ga.; B. W. Robertson, George H. Redmond, of the Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin.

A general committee was also appointed, consisting of the following men: G. A. Franklin, John R. Killian and Chas. A. Sweet, Jr.

Lloyd George Invited to Southern Textile Exposition.

William G. Sirrine, President of Textile Hall Corporation learning that Hon. David Lloyd George, the British Premier Minister, is considering an invitation to visit New Orleans for the annual convention of the American Legion, October 16th to 21st, cabled yesterday to the great statesman urging him to stop over and visit the Southern Textile Exposition which opens for one week on October 19th.

Greenville is on the main double track railroad line of the Southern from New York and Washington to New Orleans and the Southern Textile Exposition is the important industrial event in the South this year.

The interest of the English cotton mill spinners are so bound with those of the Southern cotton growers and manufacturers that it is thought no greater commercial affair will be brought to the attention of Mr. Lloyd George while he is in America.

Bleached Goods!

(Selling Points No. 39)

White vs. White

The consumer does not know

what he wants. He is educated by the re-seller.

The consumer will give preference

to Better Bleached goods,

because of greater durability

and a permanent white, such as

Peroxide bleaching produces.

One of the strongest selling points!

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co

NEW YORK

Bobbins and Spools

True-running
Warp Bobbins
a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.

Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Stanley, N. C.—The Lola Manufacturing Company, who was recently noted, will manufacture gingham have purchased Franklin Process Company machines for their filling and Alexander & Garsed dyeing machines for their warps.

Hillsboro.—Ene Cotton Mills have erected 15 new houses in their village. They have recently completed a new addition to their mills, also, with a cost of approximately a quarter of a million dollars. In this addition they have installed one hundred and seventy-five new looms.

Gaffney, S. C.—Fire in the picker room at the Globe Mills burned two or three bales of cotton and damaged belting and machinery causing a loss estimated at about \$500, according to officials. The fire broke out under the condenser, and it was extinguished by use of the sprinklers and hose provided for this purpose.

New Orleans, La.—The Lane Cotton Mills have placed an order with the Draper Corporation for 450 looms to be operated on denims. These looms will replace old looms. It is reported that the Lane Mills will also purchase considerable dye-house machinery.

Columbia, S. C.—Allen Jones, of New York, purchasing agent of the Palmetto Mills of this place and six other mills belonging to the same group, has placed a contract with the Poland Soap Works for ECO washing powders for all of his mills. The contract was made after exhaustive tests.

Bowling Green, S. C.—The capital of the Bowling Green Spinning Mill has been increased from \$80,000 to \$100,000 and the name has been changed from the Reynolds Cotton Mill to the Bowling Green Spinning Mill. S. A. Sifford, of Clover, is president of the mill and C. N. Alexander, of Clover, is general manager. Considerable improvement will be made to the plant, as recently noted.

Parsons, W. Va.—The Philippi Blanket Mills have begun operations. This new plant employs approximately 100 people and is thoroughly modern. The building is of steel and concrete construction and the machinery is all new and of the very latest type.

This company will have an output of 125,000 to 150,000 pairs of blankets annually. Its plant at Philippi has operated continuously, throughout the present period of depression.

New Orleans, La.—Cotton mills of Mississippi are operating almost to capacity to keep up with orders, according to officials of the Laurel Mills who visited New Orleans recently.

The Laurel Mills, it was declared, are turning out approximately 65,000 yards of cloth daily; is working day and night shifts and employing between 500 and 600 men.

Creosoted Materials

Piling Fence Posts Timbers Flooring

Are being used by the largest manufacturers in the South, they are cheaper.

THEY WILL NEVER DECAY

Let us quote you today

NORTH STATE CREOSOTING CO.

Phone 1803

North Charlotte, N. C.



- 1-CLIPS-For Joining Roof Together.
- 2-Section of Roof.
- 3-Expansion Joint Construction.
- 4-Finished Expansion Joint.
- 5-Cleanout Opening.
- 6-Cast Iron Yoke.
- 7-Wrought Steel Standard.

Our improved method of making Conveyor Pipe Joints. Using expansion band to join pipe together. Both air and weather tight without the use of solder.

We also make Sheet Metal casings for chain drives, Slasher Hoods, Dust Collectors, etc.

Send us your orders for anything to be made of pieced Sheet Metal

J. N. McCAUSLAND & CO.

"IN THE BUSINESS 38 YEARS"

221 South Tryon St.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Member American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and CITY PLANNER

Community and Mill Village Developments
Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions and Cemeteries
Resort Hotels and Country Clubs
Private Estates and Home Grounds

Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Planting, Grading and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape Construction
Inspection and Maintenance

Largest Landscape Organization in the South



CLEAN QUALITY

SUPERIOR SERVICE

If a drive is worth belting, it is worth belting well. Why be satisfied with a mediocre belt? Cheap belting is false economy—the safest investment in the world has always been **REPUTATION.**

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

The mills will run at present rate as long as warehouse space for the cloth can be had, it was declared.

Greenville, S. C.—The fuel situation, as affecting the cotton mills of South Carolina, is much better today than was thought would be the case several weeks ago, according to a statement by John W. Arrington, chairman of the coal buying commission of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

One thing that has prevented many mills in the State and the South from closing down is the purchase of what is known as "bootleg" coal, Mr. Arrington said. Southern cotton mills occupy the lowest place on the priority list and this accounts for the necessity of the purchase of "bootleg" coal, he stated. Mr. Arrington said the Northwest needs coal worse than the South and that he believes coal should be equitably distributed with a view of taking care of those sections in most need, rather than favoring any particular section.

Cumberland, N. C.—Mills in this district have recently received the following letter from the Carolina Power and Light Company, advising the "possible necessity to curtail power for one, or probably more days per week in the near future."

"This condition is brought about by reason of the inability of the transportation companies to deliver coal to some of the steam plants, upon which we are dependent for power supply. Since August 1 these plants have been unable to secure a delivery of coal, although they have en route over 400 cars.

"We are in hopes that this is only a temporary condition and that it will be remedied quickly as a result of the ending of the rail strike. It is, however, a condition that exists at the present time and we feel that we should advise you of the possible necessity of curtailment."

Honea Path, S. C.—Building activities at the Chiquola mill village will be completed about December 1, it was stated by officials of the mill. At that time the mill will inaugurate a night shift, doubling the present force of 300 employees.

In the village which is being constructed to house the additional employees that will be required when the night shift is inaugurated are 140 houses, of the modern bungalow type. These will be equipped with modern conveniences, the mill having its own waste disposal plant which will be extended to include the new village.

The village of the Chiquola Manufacturing Company is inside the city limits of Honea Path and when all of the houses are occupied it is expected that the population of the place will be increased by approximately 750 persons. The Chiquola mill, of which James D. Hammett is

president and W. G. Cox is secretary has a total of 41,280 spindles and 1,000 looms.

Greenville, S. C.—Rumors that a bleaching plant was to be established near Taylors this county, brought the denial from one of the owners of the property that any deal had been closed, although an option which was granted some time ago has not yet expired. Civil engineers yesterday were on the scene, surveying the tract of land directly below the National Highway and which extends up to the Taylors school building.

The presence of the civil engineers as well as other developments along this line probably lent credence to the rumor near Taylors had been closed by a concern which proposes to erect a bleachery there.

While no deal has been closed up to last night, those supposed to be on the "inside" of the negotiations stated that every indication pointed to the establishment of a bleachery in the near future. At the same time, it was stated that while there were no developments yesterday in regard to the establishment of a bleachery at Marietta, it was still considered as possible if not likely that such a plant would be established there also.

Chesnee, S. C.—Using the vacuum suction system, the Chesnee cotton mill, is kept as clean as a parlor. In this line the Chesnee mill is blazing the trail, being credited as the first mill in the world to adopt this new system of clearing the plant of lint, fabric and cotton fragments, etc. The vacuum system is operated by a horsepower blower. There are 130 flexible hose connections covering every department of the plant. Hoses are turned on the machinery and it is cleaned of every bit of dust. Likewise the four floors are kept absolutely clean.

The installation of the vacuum system is due to the efforts of John A. Law, president of Chesnee Mill. The plant was built in 1911 at a cost of \$500,000. It operates today 20,000 spindles and 440 looms, turning out annually 4,500,000 yards of the higher quality of lawns. The power is furnished by the Green River Power Company, of which Mr. Law is also president. It employs 150 operatives, and has a payroll of \$2,500 per week.

The vacuum suction system used at Chesnee is that manufactured by the Allington & Curtis Co., of Chicago, Ill. President Allington spent the week of September 10-16 at the Chesnee Mill viewing the operation of the system.

It is estimated that the vacuum cleaning system cost around 70 cents per spindle. The system is no more complicated than using the garden hose to water the thirsty plants. The suction hose draws in every bit of cotton lint, grime or dust from the machinery or elsewhere and carries it on to the waste room.

Under this new cleaning system production is increased, a higher quality of goods turned out, the mill is a cleaner place to work and as a matter of course, the help is contented and enjoys better health.

Model Mill Ceases Operation for Time.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Pending the perfection of plans for its physical enlargement and improvement, the Model Mill of the Textile Industrial

Institute here has been closed. Its students are now employed at Saxon and Arcadia Mills under the system in vogue at the Model mill. They work one day and pursue their studies the next. The Model Mill was founded a few years ago for the purpose of giving the boys and girls an opportunity to secure a common school education while earning a living in textile work. The output of this mill have been declared by experts to be of the highest grade and sales have been made all over the United States.

Program of Meeting of Southern Textile Association to be Held in Greenville, S. C., Friday and Saturday, October 20-21.

First Session—October 20, 2:30 P. M.

Address of Welcome by Mayor of Greenville, S. C.

Response to Address of Welcome by J. S. Stroud, Cooleemee, N. C.

Few Remarks by President John W. Clark, West Durham, N. C.

Report of Weavers Meeting Held in Anderson by W. H. Gibson, Jr., Union, S. C., Chairman Weavers Section Southern Textile Association. This to be followed by short discussion.

Presentation of Inventions and Improvements. (An hour will be allowed for the presentation and description of recent improvements and inventions by Southern men.)

Textile Association Dinner—6:30 P. M., October 20th. Place to be announced later.

An address by a prominent man—to be announced later.

Committee on arrangements and entertainment: Luther M. McBee, Jr., Greenville, chairman; David Clark, Charlotte, and Robert W. Philip, Atlanta.

Saturday morning, October 21st.—10 A. M. "Better Goods Session."

The following addresses are limited to ten minutes each. After each address ten minutes will be allowed for discussion.

"The Relation of the Opening Room and Lappers to Better Goods," by L. L. Brown, Clifton, S. C.

"The Relation of the Carding Room to Better Goods," by O. D. Grimes, Milledgeville, Ga.

"The Relation of the Spinning Room to Better Goods," by J. B. Harris, Greenwood, S. C.

"The Relation of Slashing and Weaving to Better Goods," by W. B. Williams, Greenville, S. C.

"The Relation of the Cloth Room to Better Goods," by W. H. Moseley, Ware Shoals, S. C.



Soap costs you \$1.67 a barrel, delivered.

Make ECO JELLY SOAP from ECO WASHING POWDER.

ECO JELLY SOAP is ECO WASHING POWDER dissolved in hot water and contains but 6¼% of the dry powder.

Equally effective for hand or machine scrubbing.

Fully one-third of all cleaning material is wasted for the reason that you cannot regulate the amount of materials used.

Waste eliminated by the use of ECO JELLY SOAP.

Waste of dry powder represents 100% waste; Waste of ECO JELLY SOAP means waste of only 6¼%.

We assume the responsibility of increasing efficiency in cleaning and reducing the cost of materials used.

Poland Soap Works

Makers

Anniston, Alabama

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



R. F. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

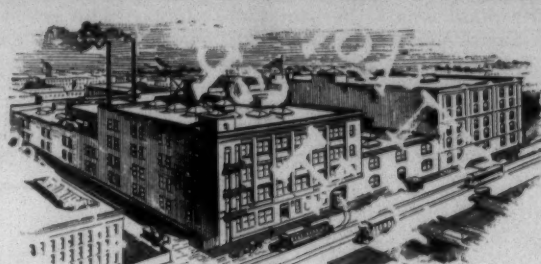
These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON Co., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

What You Will See at the Exposition.

(Continued From Page 6.)

E. W. Schneider, representative of Atlanta office.

Rhode Island Warp Stop Equipment Co.

The exhibit of the Rhode Island Warp Stop Equipment Company will embody a complete and comprehensive demonstration of the K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motion for looms. Different combinations will be shown for the purpose of illustrating K-A's flexibility. They will also have on exhibit a line of specialties consisting of the "B & T" Spooler Tension, the Marvel Dust Blower, "Right-in-Sight" Copyholder, "Sim-Pull" and "Sim-Plex" Belt Shifters, Countershafts, etc. Stephen Arleigh, Southern Representative and W. D. Whittaker, construction engineer will be in attendance. It is expected at this time that Edwin C. Smith, president, will also be present.

Corn Products Refining Co.

The Corn Products Refining Company will occupy spaces 505-506 523-524, and will have on display of Textile Mill Products. In attendance will be Dr. W. R. Cathcart, Technical Director of the company, from New York City, and Mr. Smith, Mr. Van Zandt and Mr. White from the Greenville office.

Seydel Chemical Co.

In general, the exhibit of the Seydel Manufacturing Company will embrace two distinct departments. The one, being a display of the well-known Sizol products for Textile Sizing and Finishing, and the other, a display of a line of medicinals especially interesting to the Hospital and First Aid departments of manufacturing establishments furnishing medical treatment to their employees.

Display containers or the various materials will be shown and samples of some of the medicinals will be available for distributions as well as the usual literature.

The exhibit will be in charge of Southern Representatives, S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, assisted by

a trained nurse who will be competent to explain the use and efficacy of the medicinals.

The President, Mr. Herman Seydel, hopes to have the pleasure of visiting the Exposition sometimes during the week.

Standard Oil Co.

The Standard Oil Company will have a booth which will be adequately decorated, and a committee of their representatives on hand to take care of and entertain then various friends, embodied in which will probably be the opportunity of giving to them some souvenir.

It is not their intention to conduct a large exhibit.

The following members of the company expect to attend, in addition to those to go from the Charlotte office: A. D. Willis, J. C. King, W. D. Barrett, C. R. Younts, D. K. Montgomery, Pierce Van Vleck and J. P. Lear.

Graton & Knight.

The exhibit of Graton & Knight, Inc., at the Southern Textile Exposition will be in charge of Wilkins Cagle, manager of the Atlanta branch of this company. He will be assisted by J. D. Patterson, J. E. McMahon and A. A. Hutchison, salesmen of this company, who are well known in the South.

The exhibit will be in conjunction with that of the Carolina Supply Company, which will show kindred lines.

Graton & Knight will have in operation, running under water, one of their famous Spartan belts and their display will include rolls of belting, pickers and general information concerning strapping and slab leather.

The Veeder Manufacturing Co.

The Veeder Mfg. Company, expects to show a full line of their counters with a model mill in full operation.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works The Crompton & Knowles Loom Works expect to have in their exhibit a very large number of photographs showing the various looms which they manufacture and will distribute bulletins and descriptive

information on the respective types of looms. There will also be desk room and ample space to entertain all of their friends.

Those attending will be: F. W. Howe, Providence, R. I., vice president and in charge of the cotton sales department; P. B. Heywood of the Worcester office and cotton sales department; S. B. Alexander and W. H. Wylie of the Southern sales office.

Morse Chain Co.

The exhibit of the Morse Chain Company will be found in space 468-469. They will have on exhibit a full line of chain samples and there will be in attendance representatives of this company qualified to give engineering advice on the transmission problems of the textile industries. The company will have a five (5) horse power chain drive in operation mounted on the Morse Universal Bracket attached to standard spinning frame, also a one (1) horse power motor and silver chain drive on a knitting frame.

A prominent feature of the exhibit will be a Balopticon (manufactured by Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y.) which will automatically and continuously show on a section a series of views of Morse Chain Drives as used around the world in the textile industry interspersed with a number of views of their plant and scenery around Ithaca.

This exhibit should be particularly interesting to textile engineers as it illustrates a practical method of increasing production and saving power with the upkeep.

Morse Drives have shown by years of use in this hard continuous work that they are designed and built for continuous operation under the trying conditions that beset the textile industry.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company will be at booths No. 455 to No. 458 inclusive.

They intend to operate a card clothing machine, and also exhibit a small machine which was built

in 1800, showing the progress which has been made since that time; an exhibit of heddles; and a B. S. Roy & Son grinder.

Herbert Midgley, the president; E. M. Terryberry, Southern agent; Guy L. Melchor, assistant Southern agent; and P. B. Marden, superintendent, will be in charge of the booth.

Shambow Shuttle Co.

The exhibit of the Shambow Shuttle Company is to be a complete line of power loom shuttles made of both Dogwood and Persimmon wood for all kinds of plain looms and filling replenishing looms.

Especially will the exhibit be interesting to makers of tire duck where the fabric must be free from knots and slugs and where the shuttle is expected to prevent such imperfections going into cloth, also where the strength of the fabric must be as uniform as possible. Many are the patented features for the better working of shuttles for this particular work. Also users of automatic filling replenishing shuttles will have an opportunity to see the excellent shuttles made by this company.

They will also show a full line of fibre head spools for the cotton trade.

Louis P. Batson and Wilfred J. Gladue will be in attendance. Space will be the first floor—booths 262, 263, 266, and 267.

Blacks for Printed Shirtings.

A question which calls for some thought both on the part of the printer of shirtings and of the merchant who produces the goods lies in the nature of the black which shall be used.

Most of the Manchester houses which deal with this class of goods have a series of tests through which colors submitted by the printer must pass satisfactorily before being admitted to the range. Some are rough and ready, whilst others are scientifically done with a wealth of detail which aims at anticipating

Manufacturers of Speeders, Skewers, Warp Bobbins, Filling Bobbins, Cap Spinning Bobbins, Northrop Loom Bobbins, Twister Bobbins, Twister Spools, Warper Spools, Comber Rolls, Quills, Underclearer Rolls (plain or covered).

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

57 EDDY STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SHUTTLES

We make a specialty of Shuttles for all makes of looms, both plain and automatic. Correspondence solicited.

every conceivable treatment the shirt may receive in its after-life. The thorough test finishes with the identification of the dyestuff used.

Whilst a detailed investigation of a color's properties is only possible where a competent man is employed, no merchant should be without the means of ascertaining whether or not the colors he is getting are of that quality which the modern consumer demands, for the print shirt is always in competition with the woven; fashion changes from time to time, and the measure of satisfaction derived from the print will be reflected in the readiness with which the customer goes back to the woven variety.

The principal shirting colors are blue, helio and black. Others occur from time to time, but the bulk of business is done in the three named shades. Of these the blue and helio in a variety of tones present very little real difficulty. They can be printed in the fastest colors by quite simple processes, and the result will stand up to any reasonable test of boiling with soap or soap and soda, and will emerge almost unchanged from a solution of bleaching powder of a strength which the most unblushing laundry would hesitate to employ.

The black, however, is not so easy. Vat colors are, of course, the only ones to use for blue and helio, but vat blacks, whilst numerous, have all certain drawbacks. The color used for the best yarns is weak tinctorially. It is almost impossible to obtain a black from it in that concentration which is practicable in a printing color. All the others are mixtures of blue, brown, olive, etc., according to the fancy of the dyestuff manufacturers. The result is shown in the great tendency of printed vat blacks to turn up uneven in shade. Where printing conditions are not uniformly perfect, fixation of the dyestuff is apt to be irregular, and, since some constituents of the mixture dye, for printing is but local dyeing) more readily than the others, it is not difficult to see how this uneven printing comes about.

For dress goods a slight variation in tone, however undesirable, is not a bar to the dyestuffs' use, but for shirts, which are cut up from many pieces at once, uneven printing is probably the worst of all faults.

Then, again, there are no mixture blacks of perfect all-round fastness, even when fixed correctly. It is, again, very difficult to obtain a really full shade in a light pattern which prints very little color. Against that must be set the fact that a good vat black in a pattern of reasonable depth is probably better fitted to withstand an all-round test than any of its competitors.

Sulphur black, but for its absolute fugitiveness to chemie, would be the ideal. It prints easily, is absolutely fast to repeated washing and ironing, gives a full rich shade of black of any desired variety of tone and is perfectly fast to light (which, however, for shirts is relatively unimportant). Unfortunately, it is necessary to ensure that a shirt should withstand weak oxidising agents. Assuming even that laundries are innocent of a desire to use chemical aids to washing, they

are often employed in the home wash tub. It is here that sulphur black breaks down.

There remains aniline black for consideration. Of all known colors this is given in the Badische Co.'s tables as the fastest to washing. The shade is beyond criticism and the fastness to light perfect. Whilst not absolutely resistant to bleaching powder solutions, it is much better than sulphur black, and ought to be good enough. It prints perfectly level and gives a sharper and more pleasing outline than any of its rivals. The tendency to green in atmosphere is not important in a garment which is constantly washed, since soap and water instantly restore the shade. The single drawback is its property of weakening the fibre somewhat. This partial tendering is well known to all merchants who have experience of aniline black, and should be closely watched. A good printer can, however, produce aniline blacks which have not affected the fibre beyond 10 per cent or so of its original strength when it is a question of a heavy pattern. With light patterns the tendering effect is negligible.

It will be seen that the perfect shirt black for all purposes does not yet exist.

All things considered, aniline black is probably the most satisfactory one for medium and light patterns, provided that ageing conditions are such that the minimum of tendering takes place. Experiments with varying degree of moisture in the steam will soon establish the most favorable circumstances for fixation.

Where the black touches other

color to form a design, aniline black is unsuitable, for the alkaline nature of vat colors entirely prevents the formation of aniline black, and a trace of a misfit in printing results in blurred edges and a very unsightly confection. In such circumstances, and for very heavy patterns in black alone, probably the most desirable color to use is a mixture of a vat black absolutely fast to chemie and sulphur black, the good properties of the one neutralising the bad properties of the other.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.

John W. Harden Dead.

John W. Harden, president of the Neuse Cotton Mills, Raleigh, N. C., died suddenly at his home in Raleigh on last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Harden, besides his mill connections, was prominent in financial and business circles in Raleigh, being an officer and director in the Raleigh Banking and Trust Company and interested in a number of other concerns.

Mr. Harden was 53 years of age and is survived by his widow and four children.

For Sale

Subject to prior sale, can offer: 2 good 40-inch Kitson Pickers, Ball Bearing Beaters and Fans. Excellent condition. 3 Section Warps, excellent condition; 2 4x6 Spoolers, 2 No. 90 Universal Ring Winders. Above can be bought cheap. Prompt delivery, F. O. B. Carolina Shipping point. Address H. Care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Salesman Wanted.

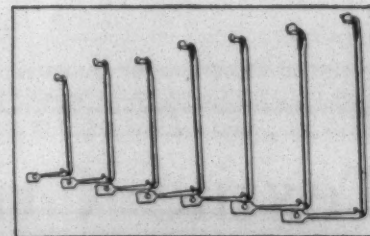
The Cellugraph Engineering Corporation is prepared to take on a few salesmen located in manufacturing centers of the United States. The product of the Corporation is a self-lubricating bearing already proven satisfactory in many thousand installations. Address C. H. Fish, General Manager, 73 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

What Are You Doing?

We overhaul Spinnery and Cord Room Machinery, employing only the most skilled and experienced mechanics in the execution of this work which we GUARANTEE

with your Roving Spindles, after they have become worn or broken off at the top where the Flyer fits, or worn at the Bolster Bearing?

We Can Repair these spindles by welding on new tops by electricity, forging them down to rough and then grinding to a uniform size. This makes them equally as good as new. Or if the Bolster Bearing is worn to a smaller diameter or worn flat, we take off the entire worn part and weld a new part on. This makes the Spindle full size at all the bearings—and we guarantee them not to break at weld.



Our Flyer Pressers are perfectly felled before leaving our factory. They are second to none.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Company Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauled and and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

W. H. HUTCHINS, V.-Pres. and Sec.

Active Spindle Hours Increased in August.

Washington.—Increased activity in the cotton spinning industry during the month of August, as compared with July, was reported by the Census Bureau. The number of active spindle hours was placed at 8,033,002,129, an increase of more than 998,000,000 over the preceding month. Although three cotton spinning states showed declines in the number of active spindles, the losses were slight and not a single State was reported as showing reduction in spindle hours.

There were 36,965,000,230 spindles in place on August 31, of which 32,499,324 were operated some time during the month, compared with 36,943,942 in place during July and 31,975,269 operated during that month.

Of the total spindle hours those

in cotton growing States numbered 4,399,873,166, an increase of 380,000,000 hours over July, and active spindle hours in other States, 3,633,128,963, an increase of more than 607,818,000 hours.

The average number of spindles operated during August was 34,041,029, or at 2.1 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, while in July or 87.3 per cent capacity. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 217, as compared with 191 in July and 207 in June.

Active spindles and the number of active spindle hours in August by States included: Connecticut, 1,301,133 and 296,008,753; Maine, 1,100,172 and 235,667,228; Massachusetts, 10,095,368 and 2,07,152,621; New Hampshire, 328,082 and 72,477,194; New Jersey, 431,144 and 86,585,672; New York, 911,294 and 227,679,506; Pennsylvania, 150,920 and 31,955,809; and

Rhode Island, 2,149,598 and 493,518,666.

Erwin Yarn Agency Establishes Charlotte Office.

The Erwin Yarn Agency, Inc., with headquarters at 308 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa., has opened a branch office at 135 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of being in closer touch with the Southern yarn mills.

J. Locke Erwin, the president of the Erwin Yarn Agency, recently moved his residence from Philadelphia to Charlotte and will give his personal attention to the Charlotte office.

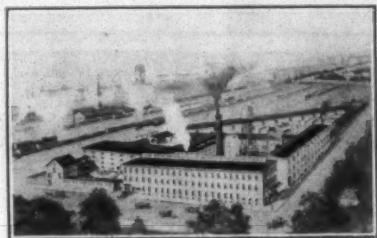
The Erwin Yarn Agency was established about six years ago by Mr. Erwin and has developed a very large business with the knitting and weaving mills of Philadelphia and other sections of the North

They have also made considerable progress in building up an export trade in cotton yarns and are now doing a considerable volume of business in foreign countries.

Textile Men Wanted by U. S. Tariff Commission.

The new tariff bill greatly enlarges the scope of the work of the United States Tariff Commission and will make necessary a considerable increase in the number of experts employed. This will apply particularly to textiles where additional men will be needed who are versed in the manufacture of cotton, wool, flax, silk, knit goods, lace and embroidery.

The Commission has published numerous reports embodying its studies in regard to various textiles, showing the quantity and value of production, imports, and exports:



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Pres. and Treas.

GEORGE G. BROWN
Asst. Treas. and Mgr.

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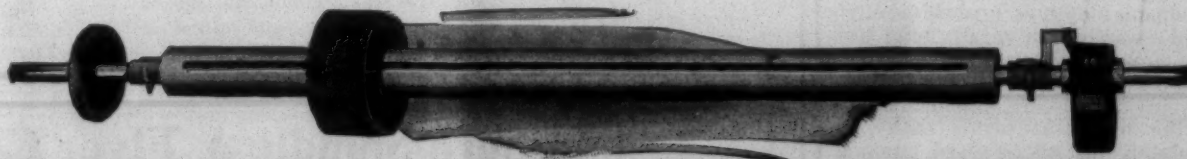
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Manufacturers of

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Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds

Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terryberry, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868

the effect of changes in tariff duties, etc., together with details of imported goods and reasons why imported. In some instances, such as floor coverings, it has published detailed costs of production. Under the new act it will be necessary not only to continue the compilation of such reports but also to make specific investigation of cases of unfair competition and of cases where the duty is not sufficient or more than sufficient to measure the difference in cost of production here and abroad.

The work requires practical men who can write, or better, writers and students with practical mill experience. Preference will be given to graduates of textile schools. Initial salaries will range from \$2,000 upwards, depending on ability and experience. Applications should be Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C. made to the Secretary of the U. S.

New Power Contracts.

Charlotte, N. C.—Contracts have been signed between the Southern Power Company and industrial users of hydro-electric power for 50,000 of the total of 80,000 horsepower to be developed at the new generating plant now under construction at Mountain Island and contracts now pending that will be closed within the next few days will account for the remainder of the total capacity of the new plant, according to statements from the power company officials. It is said that most of these contracts are with cotton mill companies. The new plant will not be completed for 18 months or two years, construction experts say.

The Southern Power officials, in remarking the quick absorption of forthcoming power from the new plant, state that the company is still facing demands for power that are considerably beyond their ability to furnish and point to this fact as evidence of the industrial development under way in this section.

Some of the new contracts for power mentioned above are made with present users that need an increase in power and other established plants which now use steam drive, while some are with concerns which expect to have new plants in operation by the time the power development is completed.

The Mountain Island development will produce as much power as is now produced at the largest of the present plants of the Southern Power Company's developments. It is being built at a cost greater than any of the others, the estimated cost being \$8,000,000.

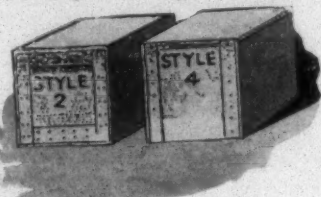
Plan to Reduce Accidents.

Clifford B. Connelley, of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, has worked out a plan whereby he hopes to effect a marked reduction of accidents in manufacturing plants. On account of the general interest in the reduction of

accidents, this proposed plan is presented here because it carries many suggestions that mills may find useful in trying to keep down the number of accidents in their plants.

Commenting on the proposed safety organization plan, Commissioner Connelley says: "Experiences in safety work has proved that organization is the most direct means toward the prevention of accidents in industrial establishments. It is understood, of course, that every plan of organization must provide for thorough inspection services as well as the education of the employee, but organization, to be effective,

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BOSTON, MASS.



The Standard of Excellence for
Electrical Installations
IN TEXTILE MILLS AND
VILLAGES

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GREENVILLE, S. C.

STRUCTURAL and Bar Steel, Ornamental Iron, Lupton Steel Windows, Chicago Tanks and Towers. **REINFORCING BARS AND LUPTON STEEL WINDOWS** in stock in our Charlotte warehouse. Immediate shipment. We are prepared to cut and fabricate reinforcing bars. Send plans or list of material for prices. *Our Engineering Force is at Your Service.*

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DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 1,700,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

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One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls

Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.
Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
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Spartan Sizing Compound Co.

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tive, must not only be organized at the top but in the middle and at the bottom as well. It must permeate the entire establishment, from the employer, through the manager or superintendent, to the men. The entire personnel of the establishment must be made responsible.

"Investigations have provided that the more persons connected with the plant who can be directly interested in the cause of safety, the less have been the accidents in that plant. The idea, then is to have every man in the plant a safety man."

The plan as outlined is said to be based upon a study of many plans

now in actual operation and is characterized elastic enough to fit the small as well as the large industrial establishments of the State. The plan as proposed is as follows:

Safety Engineers as Directors.

Rule 1. Every establishment shall organize and maintain an organization for the safety of its employees. The organization shall consist of a responsible person or persons who shall direct work and of the necessary committees.

(a) In the establishments employing a large number of employees the director of the safety work shall be a safety engineer, safety supervisor, or safety inspector, who de-

votes his full time to safety work. In the smaller establishments it shall be a properly qualified person of the rank of manager or superintendent who shall devote all time that is necessary to insure proper safety. The office of director of safety shall be permanent.

(b) Every establishment having diversified occupations in which large numbers of persons are employed shall provide a central safety committee in order to carry a uniform cooperative program of safety in every department. The size of this committee shall depend upon the number of departments in the establishment. A meeting of this committee shall be held at least once a month with the director of safety as a presiding officer. It shall be a permanent standing committee.

(c) Every establishment having diversified occupations requiring individual foremen shall provide for a departmental safety committee consisting of the foremen, the superintendent of the department as chairman and the safety director as secretary. It shall be the duty of this committee to transmit the administrative phase of safety work to the operative basis or to interpret safety theory into safety practice. The committee shall meet at least bi-weekly and shall be a permanent standing committee.

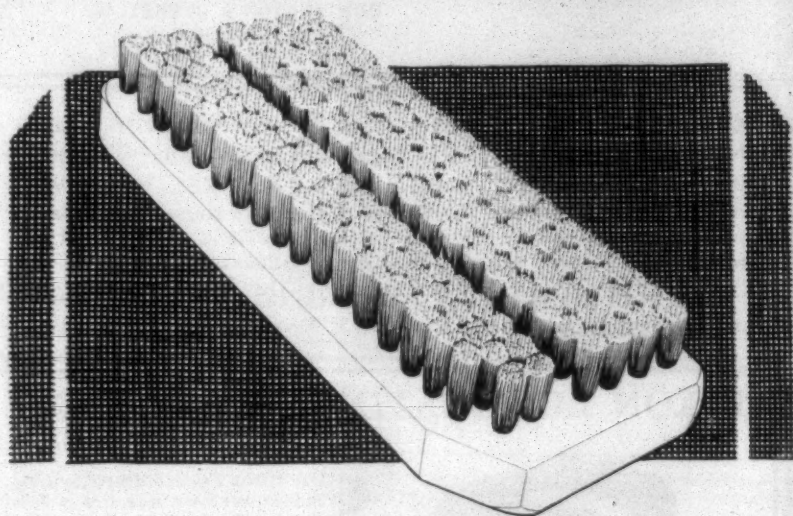
Provides Workmen's Committee.

(d) Every establishment shall provide for a workmen's committee with the foreman as chairman and one director of safety as an advisory member. The size of this committee shall depend upon the

number of men employed under the foremen, but in no case shall be less than a committee of three. One member shall be familiar with the prevailing language of the majority of foreigners where such labor is employed. This shall be a rotating committee, each member serving for a period of six months, so as to give every man in the department the opportunity to become acquainted with safety methods. The committee shall meet at least once every week.

Rule 2. Every establishment shall be inspected regularly at fixed intervals by properly qualified persons or by the safety committee on committees. A written report shall be made of each such inspection, setting forth the condition of the establishment or department with regard to safety and shall include recommendations for improving working conditions. These reports shall be filed in charge of the safety director and shall be accessible to the duly authorized inspectors of the department.

Rule 3. Every establishment shall furnish and adopt means to keep the matter of safety always in the minds of employees. This shall be a continuous effort the year around. Suitably located bulletin boards shall be provided on which safety bulletins (which shall be changed at least once a month) safety rules or standards and other safety information shall be posted. Sufficient numbers of the safety standards of the board shall be secured from the department to supply all persons concerned. A record of accidents shall be kept by preserving duplicates of reports on forms supplied by the department.



All Textile Mills Require Good Brushes

And, naturally, they drift our way, because we make the kind and variety of brushes that are most needed in cotton and other textile mills.

Knowing, as we do, the specific use for every textile brush; how it should be constructed; what bristles are best for every purpose; it is not surprising that we manufacture about nine-tenths of all the Brushes used in the Southern mills.

Atlanta Brush Company
Atlanta, Ga.

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A Brush for every Textile Need

MI- CLEANSER

The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleansor, Deodorizing Scouring & Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



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Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

Champion Chemical Co.
Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

Pontachrome Black A.

Pontachrome Black A, which is an after-chrome color of very good fastness, used chiefly for the production of jet black shades on loose wool and yarn, has been developed and placed on the market by the du Pont Company. The Dyestuffs Department of the Company states that on account of its excellent fastness to sunlight and its very good resistance to fulling, acids, steaming, alkali and scouring, Pontachrome Black A is a very desirable color for producing full jet blacks on material intended for men's wear. If desired, it may be shaded with suitable Pontachrome colors.

This product has good solubility, shows good penetration, and exhausts well. It also possesses good level dyeing properties.

Pontachrome Black A may be dyed on a chrome mordant, but the dyeings are somewhat redder and at the same time not quite as fast, especially to rubbing, as those obtained by the after-chrome methods. Pontachrome Black A is not recommended for use by the chromate method except for the production of grays, and when so used the shades obtained possess very good fastness, the makers say.

Pontachrome Black A may be used for Vigoureux printing, where its good solubility and fastness to steaming, scouring and fulling are of importance.

Improved Foreign Demand for Textiles.

Washington—Textile conditions in foreign countries are gradually showing improvement, according to cable devices received here by the Department of Commerce. Analysis of the various exports discloses the fact that while business in the textile industries has not shown any remarkable improvement during the past month, nevertheless, a more optimistic spirit prevails throughout. The proximity of winter is believed to have had a psychological effect on the buying activities of both manufacturer and consumer.

The textile industry in Sweden is operating at present at full capacity, in spite of the continuance of large German imports. "The Swedish trade balance," declares the cable, "for July was favorable by practically 30,000,000 crowns, considerably higher than the June balance of 11,100,000 crowns, which was the first favorable balance recorded for 1922. July exports amounted in value to 112,700,000 crowns, compared with 704,200,000 crowns in June. Imports into Sweden for July, amounting in value to about 84,000,000 crowns, compared with 93,000,000 in June.

"Prices for raw flax remained unchanged at Ghent, Courtrai," says Acting Commercial Attache Cross "and other textile centers. While the demand for linen and low count yarns is not active, spinners are all engaged until the end of January, and the padding, sheetings and dress goods market is firm, with no deliveries on new orders promised until February or March. Owing to increased export orders and the augmented local demand, all Belgian textiles are in an exceptionally strong position. The cloth mills are now seriously handicapped by the labor shortage, which prevents the operation of the maximum number of eight-hour shifts.

"An active demand for hosiery continues in the Union of South Africa," declared Consul Davis. "Japan seems to have undersold everyone in supplying this trade. The market for better grade American cotton hosiery, particularly men's half hose, has dropped to nearly nothing because the cheap trade prefers a medium cashmere (woolen, worsted) sock and only purchased the cotton when the woolen was not available.

"In silk hose the United States has held first place for several years; and has done much to make silk hosiery popular and increase the total quantity used. Ten years ago very little silk hosiery was imported into South Africa, and as late as 1916 the total imports were valued at only £4,900. In 1921, 44 per cent of the silk hose imported came from the United States, 36 per cent from Great Britain, 11 per cent from Japan, 3 per cent from Austria, and 6 per cent from others. The demand is chiefly for ladies' silk hosiery of high and medium grades. Several well-known, widely-advertised brands of American silk hose are quite popular in the country. The demand for men's silk socks is very limited, as they are only used for evening wear. American manufacturers also have a good share of the

business in silk substitutes, where again the demand is almost exclusive for ladies' hose.

"There is also a demand for silk hose with upper part of wool or cotton. Great Britain has been gaining ground in this market. Some of the prices quoted f. o. b. at English port are as follows: For ladies' silk hose with woolen feet and tops, 55 shillings; ladies artificial silk hose, 25 shillings and 9 pence. Great Britain has supplied practically all of the wool hosiery and underclothing used in South Africa for many years. Before the war Germany had a small share, but since 1915 the United Kingdom has never furnished less than 94 per cent of the total. The United States has come second, but with a very small percentage.

"The outstanding features in the China field for the current month are the confirmation of the new \$96,000,000 silver loan on the security of the Salt Gabelle surplus, and the practical completion of the Chinese tariff revision," says the Commercial Attache cable. "The committee on Chinese Tariff Revision, which has been in session at Shanghai, expects to complete its work on October 1, and it is expected that the new tariff will be made effective as of December 1, 1922. It is estimated an increased revenue of \$15,000,000, Mexico to the Chinese national treasury.

"The export trade is growing, but continued disturbances are impeding the import trade. With political conditions still unsettled the native banks are reluctant to extend credits to native merchants. Japanese interests continue making loans to Chinese cotton mills with the mills as security.

"Raw cotton imports for the month of August were 25,000 bales. The total for 1922 to date is 540,000 bales. The Chinese cotton crops are excellent. December options are at 19 1-2 cents. The cotton piece goods market is of somewhat better tone but the disturbed conditions in the interior preclude any marked activity. Local cotton mills are selling cotton yarn below cost with little or not demand. The sixth silk crop at Canton is estimated at 6,500 bales, or somewhat less than last year. The weather in Canton is not favorable for future silk. The Shanghai silk situation is excellent with enough cocoons for filatures to January. France is buying heavily of the best grade of Tussah.

"Foreign trade in Russia will now be regulated, not merely by the exercise of monopoly, but also by the customs duties," says the Russian cable. "High duties will be placed on goods, not in need of, and low ones on goods required. In the future tariffs the import of foodstuffs will be duty free, and prohibitive tariffs will be imposed on luxury articles; the same applies to goods manufactured in Russia (chemicals, textiles and leather goods)—the duties on these which will be almost prohibitive."

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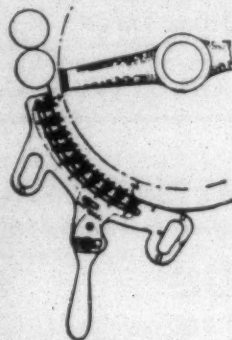


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Foreign and Domestic

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn sales increased steadily during the past week and the situation is regarded as being much brighter than it has been any time in the past year. The knitting trades are showing a much more marked disposition to buy in larger quantities and their activities have been very encouraging to yarn sellers. One sale of mercerized yarn of 2,000,000 pounds was reported and had an excellent effect upon the market. Most of the buying during the past week called for deliveries into the next 60 and 90 days. Stocks of yarns in both mill and agents hands are said to have been very largely reduced during the past several weeks and this is regarded as a very favorable factor in influencing future business.

Yarn sales to the weaving trades continue to be larger than knitters, but the latter are showing signs of coming into the market in a much larger way. Prices on yarns showed no marked change during the week. There is still considerable difference of opinion to whether the increasing sales will lead to higher prices, or whether any attempt to move prices up sharply will slow up buying.

Prices as a whole were very firm and inquiry continued to broaden throughout the week. Some stock sales continued to be made at prices that were 1 to 2 cents less than spinners would consider, but the number of such sales were said to have been considerably smaller than during the week previous.

Prices in this market were reported as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.		
10s	37	@
12s to 14s	38	@
2-ply 16s	39	@
2-ply 20s	41	@
2-ply 24s	43	@44
2-ply 26s	45	@
2-ply 30s	48	@
2-ply 40s	61	@62
2-ply 50s	79	@
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		
5s to 10s	37	@
10s to 12s	38	@
14s	38½	@
16s	39	@
20s	40	@41
24s	42	@43
30s	46	@47
36s	56	@
40s	61	@
40s extra	64	@66
60s	76	@77
60s	89	@

Carpet—2, 3 and 4-ply		
4-ply	35	@
5-ply	35	@

Tinged Insulating Yarns.		
6s, 1-ply	30	@
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	33	@34
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	34½	@
12s, 2-ply	35½	@
20s, 2-ply	38½	@
26s, 2-ply	43	@
30s, 2-ply	45	@

Duck Yarns.		
3, 4 and 5-ply	36	@
8s	37	@
10s	37	@
16s	39	@
20s	41	@

Southern Single Chain Warps.		
6s to 10s	36	@
12s	37½	@
14s	38	@
16s	39	@

20s	41	@
22s	42	@
24s	43	@44
26s	45	@
30s	48	@
40s	59	@

Southern Single Skeins.		
6s to 8s	36	@
10s	36½	@
12s	37	@
14s	38	@
16s	39	@
20s	41	@
22s	42	@
24s	43	@44
26s	45	@
28s	45	@
30s	48	@
40s	59	@

Southern Single Skeins.		
6s to 8s	35	@
10s	35½	@
12s	37	@
14s	38	@
16s	38½	@
20s	40	@
22s	42	@
24s	42	@43
26s	44	@
30s	46	@

Southern Frame Cones.		
8s	35	@
10s	35½	@
12s	35½	@36
14s	36½	@
16s	37	@
18s	38	@
20s	39	@
22s	39	@40
24s	40	@41
26s	41	@42
30s	44	@
40s	46	@
double carded	46	@
tying in	42	@
40s	57	@

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.		
2-ply 30s	61	@
2-ply 36s	76	@
2-ply 40s	73½	@
2-ply 50s	83½	@
2-ply 60s	93½	@
2-ply 7s	1 05	@
2-ply 80s	1 35	@

Combed Peeler Cones.		
10s	51	@
12s	51½	@
14s	52	@
16s	53	@
18s	54	@
20s	55	@
22s	56	@
24s	57	@
26s	58	@
28s	60	@
30s	65	@
32s	66½	@
34s	68	@
36s	70	@
40s	75	@
50s	91	@
60s	1 00	@

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.		
20s, 2-ply	49	@
22s, 2-ply	50	@
24s, 2-ply	51	@
30s, 2-ply	57	@
36s, 2-ply	65	@
40s, 2-ply	67	@
45s, 2-ply	71	@
50s, 2-ply	79	@

Eastern Carded Cones.		
10s	39	@
12s	39½	@
14s	40½	@
16s	41	@
20s	43	@
22s	45	@
26s	47	@
28s	49	@

Canton, China, Manufacturing Own Hosiery.

Information has been received by the Department of Commerce that imported cotton hosiery is being replaced by the native-made article in Canton. Within recent years hosiery factories have increased considerably and thousands of women and girls are employed in this work. A skilled worker earns as high as \$10 a month; employment is so attractive that middle-class women are working in the factories.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued rather active during the week. Prices were much firmer and advances were sought on some staple domestic goods and the slightly higher prices on print cloths were well sustained. The demand for all kinds of goods is considerably broader than it was some weeks ago and while buyers are not yet buying in anticipation of future needs they are taking much larger quantities than they were when the month opened. New prices for spring on dress gingham have not yet been named. Sales of percales are being made into the spring and through the end of the year.

Reports from the jobbing trades show that purchases from commission houses have been rather large, buyers taking domestics for deliveries through the end of the year. Fine combed goods have shown some improvement but are not yet as active as print and gray goods. Wash goods trades continues fairly large, with fancies in crepe and voile grounds and with ratine decorations in the lead. There has been a better demand for blankets and napped goods and also for heavy cottons for the manufacturing trade. Prices on these goods are now considerably firmer.

Steady though slight advances are being made from day to day in cotton goods. The trade is buying more and selling more. The rise in unfinished goods is very moderate and not rapid. In finished goods, lines buyers have become so accustomed to low prices brought about through pressure to sell that they have lost sight of the fact that many goods were offered and sold below the cost of replacement on the day of sale. That could go on in every line of cottons so long as mills were working on low priced cotton. Now that they have passed the middle of September and are not getting cotton under 2½c they are forced to face the fact of obtaining costs, even if they may have to forego profits for a time. This means some seemingly sharp advances in finished goods, of which 1c a yard up on bleached muslins and tickings may be considered typical.

Large printers were active in the buying of wide print cloths Friday and Saturday, 10,000 pieces or more having been sold here for the account of Southern mills. Deliveries carried to the end of the year and some purchases were made in million yard lots. Most of the business was done direct with mill agents.

For 38 1-2 inch 64x60s 9c was paid freely, but at the close some sellers would only take that price for spots or nearby goods and would not sell contracts. On 68x72s business for

late delivery in December was turned down by some houses at 10c at the close of the trading, but spot and nearby goods were still available at that figure. Sales of Southern 60x48s were made at 7 7-8c with some mills asking 1-8c more. Sales of 8.20 print cloth yarn goods were made at 6 1-8c and that price was firm at the close. Narrow goods were sold on the basis of 6c for 9-yard 56-52s.

Sheetings were firmer and in some instances higher. For 5.50s 8c is now the best that can be done in several houses for spots and contracts. On 5-yard goods 8 3-4c was generally quoted at the close. For 6.15 goods 7c is firmly asked and was paid. More business was offered on 3.60s, 40-inch, at 1. 3-4c.

Sateens were still very strong and in active demand. Sales of 64x112s and 64x104s were made at 1-4c a yard higher, this being an advance of 1-2c a yard in two trading days.

Prices were quoted as follows:
Gray goods, 38 1-2-inch, 64x64s. 9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s..... 10
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s..... 12½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard..... 12½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard..... 11½
Brown sheetings, So. Std..... 13½
Ticking, 8-ounce..... 26
Denims, 2.20 18½a19
Staple gingham 14½
Dress gingham 18a20½
Standard prints 10½
Kid finished cambrics..... 8a10

Difficulties in the Textile Industry.
The Norwegian textile industry has labored under difficulties ever since the war, the embargo placed on the export of textile products by the Government being chiefly blamed for present conditions.

Factories had large stocks on hand and many of them ran on part time only. Wholesalers and retailers also had large stocks, but the public derived no benefit from the foreign drop in prices, which might have been the case under different circumstances.

This whole industry has suffered to such an extent that it is said that the production from January to October, 1921, was less than half that of a normal period. In the cotton-spinning industry it was only 40 per cent of normal, and in the cotton-weaving and woven goods factories about 45 per cent. On account of scarcity of water the one cotton-printing mill in the country was idle the greater part of 1921.

Poor demand and some foreign competition made 1921 a very unsatisfactory year in the jute industry. Sales of jute for the flour mills and fish-packing industries as well as transactions in sail duck, were below those of previous years.—Commerce Reports.

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A full equipment for a knitting mill with 300 dozen capacity of ladies' hosiery per day. The machinery must be in A-1 condition. State lowest cash price. Apply E. W. Tart, Box 11, Fayetteville, N. C.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. My experience over many years fits me for either of the three positions. Best of references. Address No. 3578.

WANT positions as superintendent, preferably of print cloth mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Thoroughly experienced in handling a mill, but on outside and inside. References. Address No. 3579.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have always gotten good results. Would like opportunity to submit my record to mill needing high class man. Address No. 3580.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience and can give best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 3581.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Prefer mill making ginghams or fancy shirtings. Also consider position finishing and bleaching plant. Good references. Address No. 3582.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in mill on white work. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Thoroughly experienced in cloth room. Address No. 3583.

WANT position as overseer of slasher room, tying-in and drawing-in. Would consider large room only. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3584.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both. High class man of excellent character and ability to get results. Fine references. Address No. 3585-A.

WANT position as roller coverer, and belt man. Now employed but wish to change. Married, age 35, 12 years experience. Good references. Address No. 3585-B.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room, or would consider place as traveling salesman for mill supply house. Excellent references. Address No. 3586.

WANT position as traveling salesman in textile trade. Ten years' experience in this field. Also experienced as weaving and slasher man. Address No. 3587.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Prefer mill in North Carolina. Good man of long experience. References. Address No. 3588.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best of references to show that I can deliver the goods. Address No. 3589.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience in number of good mills and can give fine references to show character and ability. Address No. 3590.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as assistant superintendent in large mill, but am competent to handle mill. Fine references. Address No. 3591.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Am textile graduate of N. C. State College and have worked around mill all my life. Now employed as overseer spinning. Excellent references. Address No. 3592.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed in good mill but am competent to handle better position. Excellent references. Address No. 3593.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer spinning, or salesman. Many years experience in erecting and overhauling carding and spinning, also as overseer spinning. Good references. Address No. 3594.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed in good mill, but have good reasons for changing. Best of references. Address No. 3595.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or plain weave plant, or overseer carding and spinning. Long experience as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 3596.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder and spinner in large mill. Fine references. Address No. 3597.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or assistant superintendent. Am middle-aged man of temperate habits, married, and can give good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3598.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Now have good night job, but wish to work in day. Excellent references. Address No. 3599.

WANT position as overseer finishing. Thoroughly competent and reliable and have excellent references. Address No. 3600.

WANT position as overseer of small room, or second hand in large room. Now employed, but want to change. Good references. Address No. 3601.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but have excellent reasons for wanting to change. Would be glad to submit references to mill needing high class man. Can prove that I can get good results. Address No. 3602.

WANT position as second hand in weaving or loom fixer. Good record and good references to show for it. Address No. 3603.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such in large mill, but prefer change of locality. Excellent references. Address No. 3604.

WANT position as overseer spinning or carding and spinning. Man of good character and settled habits, steady and experienced worker. Address No. 3605.

WANT position as general manager, superintendent or assistant superintendent. High class man of long experience, and thoroughly understand all phases of cotton manufacturing. Excellent references. Address No. 3606.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or spinning. Excellent references to show ability and character. Address No. 3607.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Many years' experience and am thoroughly competent to handle either process. References. Address No. 3608.

WANT position as master mechanic. Understand both steam and electric plant, and can handle large or small mill. Address No. 3609.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed, but wish larger place. Good references. Address No. 3610.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 38, good habits, steady worker. Good references, and long experience and qualifications. Address No. 3611.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Good weaver of long experience. Can handle wide variety of fabrics. Address No. 3612.

WANT position as overseer large cloth room. Thirteen years' experience on all kinds of white goods. Age 32, married, 13 years as overseer. Best of references. Address No. 3613.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had 24 years' experience, textile education, 3 years on tire duck. Best of references. Address No. 3614.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Excellent worker, long experience, good references. Address No. 3615.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent of good yarn mill. Good references to show past record and experience. Address No. 3616.

WANT position as overseer spinning. North Carolina preferred. Am thoroughly experienced in spinning and have handled rooms in some of the best mills in North Carolina. Fine references. Address No. 3617.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Competent, experienced man who can get real results. Good references. Address No. 3618.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in both steam and electric plants. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3619.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill on white work, or carder and spinner in larger mill. Excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3620.

WANT position as assistant to superintendent, agent or president. Long experience as mill man, stenographer, general office man. Textile college and I. C. S. courses. References. Address No. 3621.

WANT position as superintendent or spinner; 18 years an overseer and superintendent. Present job for two years. Have run some of the best jobs in the South. Wish change of locality. Piedmont section preferred. Address No. 3622.

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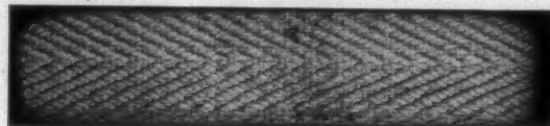
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E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
- E—
Ehlin & Co., 81 Broad St., New York.
East Jersey Pipe Co., Patterson, N. J.
Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass.
Erwin Yarn Agency, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eureka Iron Works, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.
- F—
Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Florsheim, H. A., 225 Fifth Ave., New York.
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.
Franklin Needle Co., Franklin, N. H.
- G—
Grant Leather Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.
Gray-Barkley Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Woolford Wood Tink Mfg. Co., 710 Lincoln Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gaston Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Gray-Separk Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
- H—
Grinnell Co., Providence, R. I.
Kenneth Grigg & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.
- I—
Hemphill Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Hepworth, John W. & Co., Lehigh Ave., and Mascher St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hunting, & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.
- J—
Jennings Mfg. Co., Thomasville, N. C.
Jennings, A. T. & Co., 88 Broad St., New York.
Johnson & Howie, Monroe, N. C.
Jordan Mfg. Co., Monticello, Ga.
- K—
Kaumagraph Co., 209 W. 38th St., New York.
Keefer Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Company, Jenkintown, Pa.
Klipstein & Co., A., New York.
- L—
J. H. Lane & Co., New York.
Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Lowell Shuttle Co., Lowell, Mass.
Link-Belt Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lineberger Bros., Lincolnton, N. C.
Lupton David, Sons, Inc., Philadelphia.
- M—
Myles Salt Co., 712 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La.
McCausland, J. N. & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Macradl Fibre Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Massey-Young Co., 196 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Mauvey Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Morrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
Matz & Co., H. A., 122 Hudson St., New York.
Midland Chemical Laboratories, Dubuque, Iowa.
Morehead Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.
- N—
North State Creosoting Co., North Charlotte, N. C.
National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, New York.
Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J.
- O—
Oliver & Houghton, 59 Pearl St., New York.
Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.
- P—
B. H. Parker & Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Paulson, Linkroum & Co., 52 Leonard St., New York.
Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co., Central Falls, R. I.
Parkins, B. F., & Son., Holyoke, Mass.
R. O. Pickens Slasher Hood Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Poland Soap Works, Anniston, Ala.
Puro-Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co., Haydenville, Mass.
- R—
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Rice, Doherty Chain Co., Millbury, Mass.
Rogers Fibre Co., 121 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
Rose Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
- S—
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave., New York.
Roy & Sons Co., B. S., Worcester, Mass.
- T—
Sanders, Orr & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
S. K. F. Industries, Inc., New York.
Seaboard Railway, Charlotte, N. C.
Seymour Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Shelton, J. F., Greenville, S. C.
Southern Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C.
Southern Railway, Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
Stewart Bros. Cotton Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Spartan Sizing Compound Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Stafford Co., The, Readville, Mass.
Staley Mfg. Co., A. E., Decatur, Ill.
Standard Electric Co., Richmond, Va.
Sydney Pump & Well Co., Richmond, Va.
Steel Bldg. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stein, Hall & Co., New York City.
Swan & Finch Co., 522 Fifth Ave., New York.
- U—
Tanner & Jones, Charlotte, N. C.
Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas Grate Bar Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Threefoot Bros. & Co., Meridian, Miss.
- V—
Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y.
Torrington Co., Torrington, Conn.
Tripod Paint Co., 64 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
- W—
United Chemical Products Corp., Jersey City, N. J.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., 57 Eddy St., Providence, R. I.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
- X—
Vogel Co., Jos. A., Wilmington, Del.
- Y—
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston.
Ward-Davidson Co., 2525 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wolf & Co., Jacques, Passaic, N. J.
Wood's, T. B. Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.
Ridley Watts & Co., New York.
Winfield Bros., 25 Broad St., New York.
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
Whitman & Son, Clarence, New York.
Wilkins & Gibson, Greenville, S. C.
Williams, Chauncey A., Manchester, N. H.
Wm. & York Wilson, Charlotte, N. C.
H. H. Wolfe & Co., Monroe, N. C.
Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.
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